The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 271.

WASHINGTON.

Administration Influence at Work in the North Carolina Canvass.

What Disabled Veterans Think of Grant's Fitness for the Presidency.

Anxious Creditors Awaiting the Return of the Pleasure-Seeking Robeson.

Another Batch of the Three Per Cents Called In by Secretary Boutwell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GRANTITES AT WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The Grant party are devoting all the energy which they possess, and all the great resources of the Administration, to the campaign in North Carolina. Everything is subordinated to that object, and every consideration which can in any way assist to secure the desired end is embraced, as that is the State whose election comes first. It is deemed of striking importance to carry it in the interest of the Grant party. It is regarded that the moral effect in favor of Grant would be most excellent, and so all the strong influences of the Administration are brought to bear, and money is being used with a lavish hand. It is reported, on undoubted authority, that within a few days a prominent supporter of Grant, supposed to be ex Senator Abbott, went to New York to obtain money to be used in the canvass; that he obtained $25,000, and boasted of it in this city. During the remaining month, or before the election, speakers and money without limit will be sent to the State to carry it for the Grant party.

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW.

One of the officers of the southern branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located at Hampton, Virginia, gives it as a singular fact that out of more than three hundred of the old disabled volunteer soldiers who are in that asylum, that there are not half a dozen in favor of Grant, the rest being strongly for Greeley and Brown. On the other hand the same officer reports that most of the bitter rebels in that neighborhood are opposed to Greeley, and speak of him in a savage manner, but refuse to vote for Grant.

ROBESON.

Much serious complaint is indulged in here, just now, in consequence of the prolonged absence of Secretary Robeson from his duties. A very large number of persons are kept out of moneys justly due them, and the current business of the Navy Department, so far as the drawing of the money, the signing of requisitions, and the carrying out of the laws of Congress, where funds are required, is at a stand still, and his desk is covered with important papers waiting for his signature. The people interested in this business complain that they are forced to wait week after week, while the Secretary is enjoying himself at the Boston Jubilee and the horse races at Long Branch. The Navy Department is not organized like the others, and the law authorizing an Assistant Secretary was repealed several years ago, and no signature but the Secretary's will be received by the Auditors and Comptrollers. There are particular complaints with reference to the orders for the distribution of prize money authorized by Congress.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday, called in $1,500,000 of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, the interest on which will cease August 31, of 1872, as follows: All outstanding certificates of five thousand each, between the numbers 3,857 and 3,947 inclusive, and of $1,000, between the numbers 4,151 and 4,395 inclusive. These certificates are of various dates from August 1 to September 1, 1868.

PERSONAL.

Two Cabinet officers are in town, namely Attorney General Williams and Secretary Delano. Boutwell will come to-morrow, it is thought. Secretary Belknap left to-day to visit the Union of the Army of the Tennessee at Madison, Wis. The President declined to go.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The quantity of spirits in bond May 1 was 8,079,000 gallons. The number of distilleries running June 29 were 205. Daily capacity, 217,682 gallons. Decrease in the number of distilleries during the month of June, 20; increase in capacity, 9,850 gallons.

(To the Associated Press.)

TREASURY MATTERS FOR JULY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 gold each Thursday, during the month of July.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has called in $1,500,000 of 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, dated from August 1 to September 1, 1868, as follows: $5,000 each, all outstanding, numbers between 3,857 and 3,949 inclusive, and $10,000 each, all outstanding numbers between 4,151 and 4,395 inclusive. Interest will cease the 31st of August, 1872, on the above certificates.

NOT BELIEVED.

The report published yesterday that General McKenzie, Lieutenants Smith and Themen were surprised and killed by Indians between Fort Ballinap and Jacksboro, Texas, is not believed at the War Department, as no intimation of such a disaster has been received by the Department, although telegraphic communication is still open with General Auger.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

During the performance of a farce at the Metropolitan Theatre, last night, Charles Brown, banjo-player, shot a man named Keegan, a song and dance man. It was supposed the musket which Brown discharged at Keegan contained only powder, but the ramrod had been carelessly left in the barrel. The rod entered Keegan's head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The shooting was purely accidental.

INDIANA.

Murderer Committed to Jail—Sunstroke.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, June 30.—Wilkes, who was shot by Duffey, at Montpelier, Ind., last Friday, was alive when last heard from, but he cannot survive his injuries. Duffey had a preliminary examination yesterday, and, in default of $800 bail, was taken to Blackford County Jail, to which place he was followed by an excited and threatening crowd, who dragged his mother from the wagon he was being conveyed in, and attempted to lynch him, but was prevented by the officers having him in charge. It was not deemed safe to leave him in the Rockford jail, owing to the crowd still being determined to mob him. He was therefore taken, under a strong guard, to the Grant County jail, where he now remains. Duffey was drunken and quarrelsome. His victim was a well-respected citizen, and has a wife and several children.

The first case of sun stroke in this city this season occurred yesterday, in the death of Noah Humphrey, an old citizen.

Destruction of a Hospital.

TERRE HAUTE, June 30.—The Providence Hospital of this place, just erected at a cost of $50,000 exclusive of the spacious grounds, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies this afternoon. An immense crowd assembled from all parts of the State. Special trains ran from Indianapolis, Logansport, Peoria, Decatur, Effingham, Vincennes, Evansville, and other points.

NEW YORK.

Remarkable Case of Habeas Corpus.

The Eight Hour Movement.

Falling Off in Crime—More Jersey Justice.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A very remarkable case of habeas corpus is pending before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, in which Joseph N. Pattison, a well-known pianist and musical composer, sued to obtain possession of his eldest child, Joseph Nelson Pattison, aged two years, now held by the mother, Adelaide Pattison, nee Mangam.

The parties were married in this city on the 21st of October, 1869. Darius B. Mangam, the father-in-law, is President of the National Trust Company, a man of respectability, a church member, and figuring considerably in fashionable life. On the 4th of June last Mr. Mangam made an appointment with Pattison at the business place of the latter, in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in Twenty-third street, and while the parties were engaged there the alleged abduction of the children took place. On his return home at Harlem, Mr. Pattison, to his astonishment, found the premises deserted, and was unable to obtain admission. While he was surveying the exterior of the house, a neighbor informed him that his wife and children had departed, and that some portion of his furniture had been removed. He managed to obtain admission to the house, however, and found that his wife and children were gone; that she had taken the front parlor carpet and chairs, and had packed up and carried off some of the bedding, which had been presented by her father, and that everything else was left in its place. He repaired to the fashionable residence of the father-in-law, on Fiftieth street. In answer to his ring the servant said she was instructed to say his wife and children were not there. Mr. Pattison called several times during the following week, but was each time denied access to his wife and children. Mr. Mangam declared that neither money nor muscle could force him to surrender his daughter and her children. A few days ago the youngest child died, and on the occasion of the funeral alone was Mr. Pattison allowed to enter the house. He has, therefore, brought suit for the surviving child, and the case was opened on Friday. The child was in court and cried to go to his father. By order of the Judge, Mr. Pattison was permitted to embrace it. The defence set up is, that Mr. Pattison was neglectful of home duties, which many of his acquaintances most emphatically dispute. The case will proceed to-morrow.

WEEKLY WOOD-CHOPPING MATINEE.

Mr. Greeley held his weekly wood-chopping matinee at Chappaqua, as usual, yesterday, swinging his axe lustily for fully three hours. Among those who repaired to his farm was the once famous Geo. N. Sanders, the noted peace negotiator of Niagara Falls. Mr. Greeley gave him a friendly greeting, but no chance for private audience. Sanders had very little to say, and that mostly about farming, not touching on the Niagara negotiations or his advances during or since the war. He announced himself as a strong Greeley man. The dinner table was arranged under the evergreens. As usual, Miss Gabrielle sat on the right of her father, and Miss Ida occupied the hostess' seat in the middle. Gabrielle is about 17 years of age, slight and graceful in form, with handsome face, the fair Greeley complexion, long brown hair, falling in rich folds about her neck, and a rosy mouth, full of handsome teeth. Her face at present is pale, owing to a recent severe illness. One of the guests at dinner ventured the remark that one of the greatest things Mr. Greeley ever did was to bail Jeff. Davis. In reply to this, Mr. Greeley said: "They abused me soundly about that, and never grant me credit for the real good service I did them in that matter. They had Davis; and yet they could do nothing with him: they couldn't ask a trial; they couldn't afford to keep him a prisoner, and I came in and took them out of their scrape. They ought to have thanked me for helping them out of their trouble, but they didn't. At a quarter of 5 the parties separated, the philosopher accompanying Mr. Johnson and family, and Messrs. Siccum and Sanders to New York. At the Forty-second street depot the Boston Committee were in waiting, and, buttonholing the sage, carried him bodily away to confer regarding his proposed visit to the Jubilee. He consented to be present on Wednesday next, and will leave on the 4 o'clock Fall River boat on Tuesday. The number of visitors to the Chappaqua farm becomes greater every week, and when Saturday arrives the woods are filled, not only by Mr. Greeley's personal and political friends, but by the residents of the surrounding villages, curious to see what is going on.

THE RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

The excitement about the Harry Bassett and Longfellow race, next Tuesday, at Long Branch, continually increases, and it is not doubted that the struggle will be witnessed by 5,000 people, many of whom will come from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and the South. Bassett still is slightly the favorite in the betting, but Longfellow has an immense band of supporters. The wisest heads do not pretend to decide one way or another, and some proclaim that the result is uncertain as the tossing of a copper. Others predict that Longfellow will lead the betting by next Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

William H. Vanderbilt will sail for Europe on Wednesday next, and while in London will make another and thorough examination of the underground railways in operation there, and study the advantages and disadvantages of single and double track tunnels, with a view of giving all the improvements that can possibly be introduced on the proposed underground road for this city.

The Tom Thumb party, consisting of General Tom Thumb and his wife, Commodore Nutt, and Minnie Warren, accompanied by their Manager, S. Bleeker and wife, and retinue, in all thirteen persons, a pair of ponies and carriage, arrived in New York in the steamer Egypt, having been absent three years, and completed a voyage around the world. They went overland to California, thence to Japan, China, Australia, and the East Indies, returning via Suez Canal to Egypt, the Continent, and Great Britain. They have travelled 55,000 miles,—31,000 by sea; given 1,411 entertainments in different cities and towns in all climates of the world, without losing a single day or missing a single performance through illness or accidents. The General long since made a fortune, and has just completed a fine residence at Middleborough, Mass., the birth-place of his wife. The party will make another tour through the United States next fall.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH.

The chief feature at the Harlingham Club Grounds, New London, Saturday, June 15, was a shooting match between Capt. Bathurst and Capt. Lorillard, of this city, for $500 a side, at fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, in rotation. The match was won by Capt. Lorillard, who killed 46 birds to 45 for his opponent. Another shooting match took place between Messrs. Lorillard and Bathurst, at 25 birds each, for $100 a side, which was won by Mr. Lorillard, who killed 24 birds to 23 for his opponent.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Complimentary Benefit.

The subjoined correspondence is too explicit to require comment:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29, 1872.

James M. Nixon, Esq.,
Nixon's Amphitheatre:

DEAR SIR: Desiring to express our sense of the manner in which you have catered for the amusement of the people of this city for the past six months, and to evince our appreciation of your masterly efforts to please, we have determined of tendering you a complimentary benefit, to occur, if agreeable to you, on Monday evening next, July 1st, and we respectfully solicit your most earnest endeavors to make it a success. We sincerely testify our regard for you personally as a gentleman and manager, and remain, very truly yours,

E. F. Hollister,
Garrick & Gaffney,
Geo. D. Ferris,
Albers Sattelle,
Carl Pretzel,
C. B. Hale,
and many others.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE,
CHICAGO, Ill., June 29, 1872.

Messrs. D. T. Hale, C. B. Hale, E. F. Hollister, Geo. D. Ferris, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your very kind letter, a part of which, more especially the price, appears to me somewhat extravagant in the manifestation of appreciation in the following sentiments. In reference to my expressed desire, I would suggest Saturday evening, July 6, as the more appropriate time for me to receive my friends, which I do most cordially, and remain, very truly yours,

J. M. NIXON.

Everything.

The contest for a gold watch and chain at St. Columbkille's Fair (the Irish) stands as follows: L. Farrell votes: E. F. Roonan, 120 votes.

—Three more detective Simmons will leave for Prairie du Chien, with Cook, the alleged bigamist, whose arrested here on Saturday.

—Mr. J. Sonne, of No. 234 North Clark street, claims that a silver wagon, which was stolen in January, caused thieves to run away last Friday, and that the axle did not start of its own accord, as was said in the Tribune on Saturday.

—A child of two years old, with light blue eyes and light hair, was found on the Dundee's Grove train last Saturday evening. She wore a white hat, and was wrapped in an unbleached blanket. Any information concerning her can be learned No. 666 State street.

—In the case of Mrs. Campbell, the woman who was accidently burned on Saturday morning at No. 24 Throop street, by Mr. Mary Ann Powell, made post mortem examination yesterday afternoon. They reserved their decision until to-day, when an inquest will be held.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, held on Saturday, F. A. Sandler resigned his position as President of the Company, and James H. Walker was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such resignation.

—This evening a meeting will be held to complete the two divisions of Plymouth Congregational Church in the lecture-room of the South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. All churches and societies will meet and report at once.

—About two yesterday, two little boys, named James and Edard O'Neill, aged respectively 9 and 11 years, were drowned while bathing in the lake. Their bodies were recovered and taken to their parents' residence, No. 4 Kansas street, where the Coroner held an inquest. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

—The Ladies' Depository of the Home for women and children at No. 157 Centre avenue, near the Fourteen-street cars, will be open every afternoon in July (not from 2 to 5 o'clock, p. m., except Sundays and holidays). The usual attendants are W. N. Byford, M. D.; Norman Bridge, M. D.; Mary H. Thompson, M. D.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by Dr. de Yonde, physician under the Sherman House, every half hour: 4 a. m., 84 degrees; 10 a. m., 87; 11 a. m., 92; p. m., 91; 2 p. m., 93; 3 p. m., 90; 5 p. m., 92; 6 p. m., 92; 8 p. m., 90—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 95 degrees in the sun.

—Between and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, John Geger residing at No. 116 Wayman street, beat his wife and mother-in-law in a terrible manner. The mother-in-law was badly cut in the head, and her mate was also seriously injured about the head and hand. The cowardly wretch escaped arrest. No cause is assigned for the assault.

—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening an alarm was sounded from Box 864, caused by fire breaking out in the two-story frame building No. 119 Wabansia street, occupied by Andrew Zimmerman. It was extinguished without loss, and was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. While endeavoring to quench the flames Mrs. Lamenne was slightly burned on the hands, arms, and face.

—A serious disturbance occurred at Davies' saloon, corner of Peoria and Madison streets, at a quarter past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The proprietor of the place and a young man, whose name could not be ascertained, had an argument relative to the payment for some drinks, which resulted in the stranger's being ejected. After reaching the sidewalk, he drew a revolver and fired at the bar-tender, the ball taking effect in the right arm. The wound is a dangerous one.

—A man named William Hessel, employed as steward on the Vanderbilt, a Buffalo vessel, while cleaning windows yesterday, lost his balance, and fell a terrible distance, by shoving it through a pane of glass. A doctor was called, and his injuries sewed up. About an hour after words was found on the streets by Officer Bowden, almost insensible from loss of blood. He was taken to the Madison Street Police Station, and attended by another physician.

—A fellow who gave the name of C. E. Duncan, claiming to hail from New York, swindled the Citizens' National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, out of $700 on Friday. He presented a letter of introduction purporting to have been signed by Billingham, Allen & Co., of this city, and requested that he be engaged in the grain business. He was given a desk in the depository, and on Friday, at 4 o'clock, Cashier Kean, of Chicago, accompanied by Tillinghast, Allen & Co.'s bookkeeper, called at the bank with the cashier of the bank and identified Duncan. Returning in about an hour, he presented a check for $600, which was honored without a question. He then went away and remained absent so long that the cashier became alarmed, and telegraphed to the firms in this city for information. They knew nothing of Duncan, and the cashier came to the conclusion that he had been swindled. The Davenport police have been acquainted with the circumstances, but have not yet succeeded in apprehending the sharper.

WISCONSIN.

Printers' Strike—Wasting Away—Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—The printers throughout the city have struck for advanced wages. The *News*, *Sentinel*, and German papers accede the demands, and have formed a Publishers' Association not to employ any strikers or Union printers unless they leave the Union. These papers will get out regular editions, with small amount of matter, till new printers come in. The publishers advertise for 100 hands.

General Loomis, Chief of Artillery to General Rosecrans, and Captain of the celebrated Loomis Michigan Artillery, is confined at the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, a mere wreck, rapidly wasting away with softening of the brain.

Two young men, named Chas. Koch and Frank Stumpf, were drowned while bathing in the Kinnickinnick River, near this city, Friday night.

VERMONT.

Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 30.—The night express train over the Rutland Division of the Vermont Central Railway, due at Rutland about midnight, met, last night, with a serious accident just north of Vergennes. While passing over a narrow culvert at the rate of about 30 miles per hour, the engineer fell asleep. The locomotive passed in safety, but no sooner had it passed than the entire train, making some seven coaches complete, went off the track, consisting of a baggage car, New York coach and sleeping-car, and Boston coach and sleeping car. Strange to say, but one person—a brakeman—was seriously injured, although all of the passengers were badly shaken up.

OHIO.

Bridge Opened—Narrow Gauge Railway.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Newport and Cincinnati bridge was opened to passengers to-day. Five thousand people crossed.

A street railway, three feet gauge, opened to-day. This is the first narrow gauge street railway in the country.

Trains begin running regularly to-morrow on the Cincinnati & Springfield Railway.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GRAND OPENING
OF
B. F. NORRIS & CO.'S

NEW JEWELRY HOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ON

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

The immense display of Jewels, etc., in this establishment must be seen to be realized. It is one of the largest assortments of Fine Goods in the world, and has never before been equaled in Chicago. The sales-room is 40 feet front by 140 long, ceilings 18 feet high—completely stocked with the most choice and elegant goods ever brought to this country. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ELEGANT PARISIAN JEWELRY, BRONZE CLOCKS, STERLING SILVER WARE, STATUETTES, an immense stock of GOLD CHAINS, large stock of BRONZES direct from PARIS; also quantities of new, elegant and costly goods never exhibited before. That beautiful MANDELINE MUSIC BOX with its CHIME of SILVER BELLS has arrived from Paris, and will be on exhibition on Monday evening for the first time in Chicago. Those present at the opening will witness the greatest event of the season. Let there be a general turnout, as the visit will satisfy all those who may desire to see the finest display of all articles ever manufactured in the Jewelry line.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
137 and 139 State Street, one door south of Madison Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch Depot.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO.,

General Agents for the West, have taken the Large and Splendid Store in the McCormick Block, Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st, between Wabash-av and State-st. A Large and Fine Stock of Kingsford's Oswego Starches will be kept constantly on hand.

C. S. Hutchins & Co.,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
AND DEALERS IN
Dried Fruits and Produce,
Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st,
CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON
HAVE REMOVED TO
241 South Water-st.,
CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.,
And have for sale a complete stock of Cordage, Duck, and General Ship Chandlery Goods, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Tents, &c., on hand and made to order.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
241 South Water-st., corner of Franklin.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable
FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 25th-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

Notice to Furniture Buyers.

We have greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of FURNITURE until August 1, on which date we shall move into our new and spacious Warerooms, 343 and 345 Wabash-av. and 42 to 46 Rock-court.

H. Liebenstein & Co.,
339 Michigan-av.
N. B.—Frame building now occupied by us, 325 feet, 2-stories high, for sale at a great bargain.

OFFICE DESKS,
Cheap at J. DUDWICK'S,
157 West Lake-st.

STATIONERY.

Note, Letter and Bill Heads,
At Culver, Page, Hayne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

STATIONERY

Look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Red Tape and Notarial Seals,
At J. D. ROBERTSON'S,
379 Wabash-av.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, RICHARD I. BREWSTER withdraws from the firm of FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., this day.

Either member of the firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Copartnership Notice.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery Business in the city of Chicago.

Seymour P. Farrington, of Hyde Park, Illinois, and John Schmahl, of Chicago, Illinois, are the General Partners, and Edward F. Pullis, of Chicago, Illinois, is the special partner, and as such he has contributed forty thousand dollars to the capital stock. The copartnership commences July 1, 1872, and will end January 1, 1877.

SAMUEL P. FARRINGTON,
JOHN SCHMAHL,
EDWARD F. PULLIS.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.,
139 Wabash-av., and 36 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Fifth Opera House, Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of WOOD, PARSONS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for payment, and those indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

M. P. WOOD,
C. PARSONS.

CLOTHING.

H. A. KOHN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
AND JOBBERS IN
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, &c.,
Have removed to their NEW BUILDINGS,
Nos. 10, 12 & 14 Lake-st.,
NEAR WABASH-AV.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS.
IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills (the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire) have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first-class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered to any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The unbounded success of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Our prices this week are

$1 A BARREL LOWER

On Spring Wheat and 50 CENTS A BARREL LOWER on Winter than for six weeks past. A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS,
West end of Madison-st. Bridge,
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.
NORTON & CO.
P. R. COLE, P.S., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The house now occupied by us, 325 and 327 State st., between Congress and Harrison-sts. House is 40x140 feet, double floor, weather boarded, sheathed, and ceiled, and 16 feet ceiling. Well calculated for any business requiring large amount of floor room, or can be divided into two stores, 20x140 feet. Or we will sell house and lease, lease having 20 months to run.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

TO RENT—TO JOBBERS.

150 South State-st.—Three finely-lighted floors in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply to
GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMP'Y,
96 West Randolph-st.

COAL.

NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CHICAGO.
E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Wilkesbarre Coal,
AND DEALERS IN
Wilkesbarre, Lehigh, Blossburg, Indiana, and Briar Hill Coals.
HORATIO PRATT, Agt.,
146 Market-st., Tribune Square.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS
PARK ONLY HALF A DAY.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc and Sunday excepted, at ..... 9 a.m.
On Saturday Night at ..... 9 p.m.
Week-ends, at ..... 9 p.m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ..... 2 p.m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at ..... 4 p.m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves at ..... 2 p.m.
For Green Bay, Mon., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ..... 9 a.m.
Office at ..... Foot of Rush-st.

TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of
TEA!
Large Stock! Splendid Assortment!
Great Bargains!
SAVAGE, GILMORE & CO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
AT
SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT
In the grand hall of the Public Library building, Louisville, Ky.,
Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.
100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION
will be issued at $10 each; 11 whole tickets for $100; 23 half tickets for $100; and 47 quarter tickets for $100. No discounts on less than $100 worth of tickets sold.
Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by express or registered letter, or bank check.
The holders of tickets, or their assignees, of a ticket or half or quarter, in order to participate in the concert and to the gift award on the 28th, must present the coupon of the ticket.
$500,000 in Currency
will be given in the form of checks by the Committee of the Board of Trustees, by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:
LIST OF GIFTS.
One Grand Gift, Cash $100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash 50,000
1 Gift of $10,000 each 10,000
2 Gifts of 5,000 each 10,000
5 Gifts of 2,000 each 10,000
10 Gifts of 1,000 each 10,000
15 Gifts of 500 each 7,500
20 Gifts of 250 each 5,000
45 Gifts of 100 each 4,500
60 Gifts of 50 each 3,000
100 Gifts of 25 each 2,500
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash $500,000
The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.
The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following-named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and act as Managers: Hon. M. C. HARRIS, Judge Court of Appeals, Ky.; Hon. D. SWIGERT, Judge Court of Appeals, Ky.; Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dist., Ky.; Hon. ELIJAH MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dist. Ky.; Hon. B. COCHRAN, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.; Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Bank of Louisville.
Hon. JOHN HARRIS, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Ky. Militia, Louisville.
Dr. CORBAHAM, founder Graham Oatmeal.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Gas Works.
T. P. HANDLEY, Editor Courier-Journal, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. W. F. BULLETT, City Attorney.
HENRY C. DEANE, Editor Commercial, Louisville.
A. G. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDIG of the Manufacturers' Bank.
JAMES SHIPCORFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHITE, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
C. GODFREY, Pres. Louisville Gas Co.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buckner & Co.
Hon. HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacconist and Commission Merchant, Louisville, Kentucky.
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Member of Congress, Kentucky.
Col. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.
S. T. DURRETT, President.
H. T. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CALL, Cashier.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Louisville.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.
Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CURRAN'S SPEECHES.
The speeches of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN while at the bar. Containing PORTRAIT, MEMOIR, and EXPLANATORY NOTES. Edited by R. A. K. WHITTIER, Counselor at Law. 1 vol., 8vo., on elegant tinted paper; in cloth, $2.50; library sheep, $4; half calf, $5. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price by
CALLAGHAN & CO.,
378 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.
The first-class favorite steamships of this popular line are now regularly every Saturday forenoon from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, via Italy, etc., etc., at greatly
REDUCED RATES.
The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and each vessel carries a surgeon. Many cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for
SIXTY DOLLARS.
By Sunday line for 65, and $75; rooms $10, all payable in United States currency; steerage, $30. Send for circulars giving more full information. Money remitted in any part of Europe at lowest rates. Apply at the company's offices, 29 Broadway, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CINCINNATI & TERRA HAUTE
Railway Company.
Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating establishments on its line of road, and of inducing the use of its coal for heating and for blast furnaces (coupled now with the fact that the ground for a distance of over one hundred (100) acres of Clay or Coal-Measures, adjoins, block coal land, the lower beds and heaviest of the seams of which are of a superior quality for brown household coals, and serve as furnace coals as well), all orders for merchant coal required for the railway and for a period of years.
To any railway car manufactory located upon the line, the undersigned will guarantee a supply of coal for working, the timber from 100 acres of the best timbered land in Owen County, and an order for 1,000 cars to commence with.
To any car wheel foundry or axle factory, the undersigned will guarantee a supply of coal for working, and liberal orders for the product of their works.
To any other manufacturing establishment that will locate on the line of the railway will be made liberal inducements in the way of coal.
Circulars, descriptive of the manufacturing facilities on the line of the railway will be sent on application, or address
MATT. P. WOOD,
Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

DEATH TO POTATO BUGS.
Paris Green & Whale Oil Soap,
SURE DESTRUCTION TO POTATO BUGS. FOR SALE BY
CORY, BARRETT, HANNA & CO.,
158 Michigan-av.
Cooley's Elements of Botany, Pomeroy's, Tenney's Natural History of Animals, Bert's Physiology, Recommended by Superintendents of Schools, and nearly every County Superintendent in Illinois.
MARLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, 150 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.
TEN MILLING BUSINESS MEN to call at the office of the marshal's House, Hinsdale, corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Chicago, on Tuesday, July 2, at 10 o'clock a. m., to organize a Board of Trade for the purpose of securing the location of the Republican National Convention of 1876 in Chicago.
10 PER CENT
Discount on all goods ordered of us during July & August, 1872.
EDWARDS
Tremont House

NEW YORK.

THE STRIKES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The strikers received another legal lesson to-day, some of their number being sent to prison for violent intimidation. Four cabinet makers on strike were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions charged with assault and battery on a fellow-workman who declined to strike. On June 12, the prisoners and ten or twelve others went to a workshop to compel him to join them, and said to him: "You are the only one at work, and you ought to strike!" "I have nothing to do with you," he said, and, becoming alarmed at the demonstration, he seized a wrench to protect himself. The four prisoners then attacked him, knocked him down and choked and struck him on the head. The prisoners, and two or three others who were present, denied that they struck complainant until he had attacked them with a wrench, but the Court evidently placed no reliance upon their testimony. In disposing of the case Justice Shandley said he would find the prisoners guilty of the assault. Said he: "Here fourteen or fifteen persons go to this place to interfere with this man, which they had no right to do. The law cannot interfere with these strikers so long as they act lawfully. They can hold their meetings and pass such resolutions as they may think proper. But, when they commit a breach of the peace, the law will punish them. The prisoners will each be confined in the City Prison for ten days."

THE IRISH BAND.

Among the passengers arrived by the Abyssinia to-day were the Irish National Band, of Dublin. When a difficulty arose about Royal permission to the Grenadier and Irish Constabulary Bands, P. S. Gilmore engaged this corps. They sailed from Queenstown on June 19. They are a fine-looking body of men, and, by their accent, show that, with many of them, the name is their only claim to Irish nationality. They were dressed in citizens' clothes, although they have a very showy uniform of green, faced with white and gold trimmings. Their cap is the regulation French peak, heavily ornamented with bullion. The musicians are forty in number, with instruments of the reed and string variety, thus making them, in reality, a double band. Mr. Edward Clements is their Director. They are very anxious that they shall not be mistaken for the Constabulary Band. They were met at the Canard dock by an agent of Mr. Gilmore, who saw to the delivery of their baggage to the Narragansett steamer, and then piloted them around the city, a tour of sight-seeing following.

A CARD FROM PROMINENT CATHOLICS

In regard to the Orangemen's procession has appeared, from which the following is an extract: "We have but a simple duty to perform to our own consciences. Though too late to have any concession made by Orangemen, it is happily not too late to raise a warning voice against any interference with or interruption of the Orange processionists. We assume no right to do this in this way, save that which the accidental mixing up of our names in the abortive negotiations for unison gives us. Let it be remembered that the route of the procession chosen gives not the shadow of excuse for opposing it in any way, and that any hostile exhibition, however small, cannot now be placed to the credit of an accidental encounter. In self-respect, in the interests of patriotism and religion, in the name of humanity, we implore Irishmen and Catholics, young and old, to keep away—away as far as possible—from the line of march on the 12th of July, and to abstain, on that day, and before and after that day, from any hostile demonstration, by look, word, or demeanor." Signed by Stephen J. Meany, D. P. Conyngham, Robert White.

COTTON STATEMENT.

There has been more than usual anxiety to learn the result of the actual count of cotton on hand at Liverpool, which is annually made at the close of June. The following are the figures: Stock of cotton of all kinds at Liverpool, June 29, by actual count, 1,011,000 bales. Previous estimate, 980,000 bales. Excess of count over estimate, 31,000 bales. The *Journal of Commerce* says of this showing: This is a far more favorable statement than the one of last year, when the stock of the United States, by actual count, was 560,000 bales, against a previous estimate of only 437,000 bales, showing over the estimate a total of 123,000 bales. The total increase this year is only 31,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales are the products of this country.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The *Express* this evening has a table showing the probabilities of the Baltimore Convention. It says, in summing up: The whole number of votes at Baltimore is 732. Two-thirds will be 488. The Liberal element already has 139 votes more than two-thirds, and the Liberal programme will be adopted on the first ballot.

THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS.

A letter from DeBeer's, in the African diamond diggings, has the following:

"On May 9, the post for Cape Town was exceedingly valuable. It is difficult to say how valuable. It is certain that it contained six pounds' weight of diamonds, and the value of this, with the money orders, banknotes, and other currency, is roughly estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000. The mails were made up and heaped by a window only fastened by a bolt, without the security of shutters or rods. The Postmaster was absent from his office for ten minutes, during which time a pane of glass was taken out of the window, the bolt drawn back, the window opened, and the bag walked off with. An amateur detective force, hundreds strong, was at once organized, and commenced searching for the thief. The post was detained for some hours, but all in vain. Not the slightest clue has the robber left behind him, and it is questionable whether, after the long start he had, he will be ever found."

FINANCIAL EVENTS,

during the past week, have not been generally important; but, amid the prevailing dulness, some features are regarded as significant. The supply of capital has been abundant, at 3 to 5 per cent on call, and 6 to 7 1-2 per cent on prime business paper. Foreign exchanges have been strong, with an advance to 110 for prime bankers' sixty-days sterling, and 110 5-8 for sight. This advance in exchange was one of the most important events of the week, as it led to an immediate revival of specie and bullion exports, the outflow by to-day's steamers being $2,830,000. The condition of our foreign commerce continues to show large imports, without any increase in our produce exports. From January 1 to date New York alone has imported $234,628,352 in merchandise, against $136,401,347 last year, and $147,995,263 in 1870. These imports are without a precedent in the history of the past. From January 1 to date New York has exported $106,650,647 in produce, against $114,457,166 last year, and $87,909,620 in 1870.

IN THE GOLD ROOM

the early dealings of the week were characterized by depression, resulting in a decline to 113. From this point there was a steady upward movement, and at the close sales were made at 113 3-4 to 113 7-8. The recovery in the gold premium has been the natural result of the advance in exchange and the revival in specie shipments.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

have been in better demand for investment, and at the close the highest prices of the season were made. The investment demand for railway mortgages has also increased.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

speculation has been noted chiefly for dulness, although some wide fluctuations have taken place in two stocks—Erie and Pacific Mail. Erie advanced to 58 3-4, and afterward declined to 54 3-8, with the latest transaction... of 56. These ... sympathy ... Ex-...

at 4a5 per cent on call. Foreign exchange was quiet, and rates firm. Gold was strong and higher this afternoon, closing at 113 3-4. Central Pacific bonds closed at 105a105 1-8; Union Pacific firsts, 94 3-8a94 1-2; land grants, 81 3-4a81 7-8; incomes, 87 3-8a87 1-2.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was limited. The very warm weather checks any inclination to do business. Most grades are lower, especially medium extras. Fresh ground shipping extras are not plenty. At the close the market was dull and easier for most grades. The wheat market closed more active, and is easier for shipping qualities. Winter very quiet and lower.

PORK

moderately active, with unchanged prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

M'CUNN AND BARNARD.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Unfounded rumors of the resignations of Judges McCunn and Barnard were current to-day.

WIEGEL,

accused of perjury in the Tilden-Butler suit, has been given till July 15 to procure bail.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges will adjourn over for the Fourth of July only.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. A Jones has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer, in place of Major James Haggerty, resigned.

TOM SCOTT

has succeeded in getting control of another line to Philadelphia *via* Perth, Amboy, and Camden.

THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

A number of Irish citizens intend to issue a card urging their countrymen to desist from any hostile demonstrations on the 12th of July.

THE ERIE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It is understood that General Devin will be re-elected to his present position of Vice President of the Erie Railway at the approaching meeting of the Directors, in July next.

SWINDLER CAPTURED.

The London *Times*, received to-day, mentions the capture there of LaGrave, the notorious New York swindler, who was held to await the arrival of the New York police.

THE STRIKES.

Four strikers who assaulted workmen who would not strike, to-day, got ten days each in the City Prison.

The boss horse shoers yesterday decided upon a charge of fifty cents extra for shoeing, to meet the demands of the journeymen.

Six hundred packing-box makers have struck for an advance of thirty-three per cent.

There is nothing especially new in reference to the strikers. The stablemen still hold out. This morning the Eight-Hour League distributed about $2,000 in relief money. Many men have been unemployed over six weeks, and have received nothing. A number of cabinetmakers are expected to go back to the ten-hour system next week. Many furnituremakers find it cheaper to get goods in other cities, and some are buying in Boston.

GREELEY TO VISIT THE JUBILEE.

A Committee from Boston extended to-day to Horace Greeley an invitation from the International Jubilee Executive Committee and city of Boston to visit that city. Mr. Greeley accepted the invitation, and will go on July 3.

TAMMANY SACHEM.

Ex-Governor Seymour was last night installed as Tammany Sachem. In his address he indorsed the Cincinnati ticket and platform.

REV. DR. NELLIGAN,

of Nassau, who has been missing since Thursday week, was found yesterday in Rockaway, L. I.

THE ARBITRATION.

Text of Instructions Sent to Bancroft Davis—Opening Speech by Count Sclopis.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Washington despatch says the following are the instructions received by Bancroft Davis at Geneva concerning the response of the United States to the declaration made by the Board of Arbitrators on the subject of indirect damages, and which he officially communicated to the Tribunal:

The declaration made by the Tribunal on June 19, individually and collectively, respecting the claims presented by the United States for award by the Tribunal of: 1. Loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag. 2. Enhanced payments of insurance. 3. Prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, is accepted by the President of the United States as determinative of their judgment on the important question of public law involved. The agent of the United States is authorized to say that consequently the above-mentioned claims will not be further insisted on before the Tribunal of the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made to this Government.

At the session of the Tribunal, yesterday, Lord Tenterden, agent of the British Government, stated that he was authorized to say that Her Majesty's Government found nothing in the declaration of the Arbitrators to which they could not assent consistently with their view of the interpretation of the effect of the Treaty of Washington; and, assuming that the Arbitrators would, on the statement made by the agent of the United States, declare that the indirect claims are henceforth to be excluded from their consideration, he was instructed, on that being done, to withdraw the application for an adjournment made by him on June 15, and to present the British argument. The Tribunal thereupon formally made the declaration desired by Lord Tenterden, and the application for an adjournment was at once withdrawn and the British argument presented.

It is understood at the State Department that while Chas. Francis Adams, in discussion with his colleagues, fairly presented the views of the American Government, he finally acquiesced in the opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, British Arbitrator, and in so doing carried with him the other Arbitrators.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A special despatch from Geneva says that the session of the Arbitrators on the Alabama claims was mainly occupied in giving a technical form and completeness to the results already obtained. The first matter considered was the *protocol* of yesterday's proceedings, an agreement upon which, in such a case, is very important, as is the official form of expression of the position of either side, and the exact points of difference as well as of agreement, consequently it is a document in which the misplacing of a participle may give a false color and destroy the labor of days. The true expression to be used in reference to the indirect claims and what has been done in Geneva is that these claims have been disposed of upon their preliminary consideration by the Tribunal, which was suitable to the dignity of the Court, and satisfactory to both parties. It is inaccurate to say that the President of the United States consented to the withdrawal of the indirect claims, or that the indirect claims have been adjudicated upon.

Count Sclopis, in his opening speech, thanked the Court for the honor that he had received in being called upon to preside, and said: "This Tribunal signifies that a new direction has been given to the ideas governing the policy of nations most advanced in civilization, in which an elevated sphere of politics prevail over the tendencies of the ancient routine of wars, and places the interest of humanity above those of policy. Such work is hailed by every generous heart as the fulfilment of the wishes expressed in the Congress of Paris in 1856—to refer points of difference to friendly Powers. Thanks to the initiative of the statesmen of England and the United States, this idea bears fruit. History will tell how, amid recrimination on both sides, a way may always be left open for the settlement of disputes peaceably. This must have required great firmness of conviction and devotion to the interests of humanity. The Prime Minister of England has spoken of the treaty as an example to other nations. Let us, gentlemen, congratulate ourselves on assisting in this work, and hope that the joyful anticipation may be fulfilled. The old maxim of 'Might conquers right,' will disappear. Do not despair because we are called to consider the question after prolonged negotiations. Rather judge by the documents produced and the arguments delivered. The longer the investigation the safer the solution. Judge with profound equity and absolute impartiality. ... may anticipate every assistance from the agents on both sides—counsel who are eminent jurisconsults, and known all over the North. As we are engaged in the work of peace, affecting the interests of humanity everywhere, you, like myself, desire to be the means of preventing future wars. In the words of the great George Washington, 'If there be one truth firmly established, it is that there is relationship between the pure maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of prosperity and public happiness.'"

Wm. Cullen Bryant for the Presidency.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The *Picayune*, in a long editorial urging the nomination of Wm. Cullen Bryant by the Baltimore Convention, says: "By all who have deplored, with Carl Schurz, ex-Governor Cox, David A. Wells, Colonel Green, of the Boston *Post*; Manton Marble, of the *World*; Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*, and B. Gratz Brown himself, the great opportunity that was lost at Cincinnati, and who have been anxious to rectify the singular and grotesque unfitness of Horace Greeley's nomination, the designation of Wm. Cullen Bryant in place of Greeley on a National Reform ticket for the Presidency would be hailed with enthusiastic joy, as the thing which they had sought with harrowing solicitude, and grieved, almost to the point of despair, not to have found."

Court Circular.

... BRANCH, June 29.—President Grant ... at his cottage this morning, re... few visitors. This afternoon he ... and visited the Ocean Grove ... ound. This evening Secretary ... wife arrived from New York ... the President's cottage, ... ain a few days. ... of people arrived

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Paris special states that a Cabinet crisis is expected shortly, members of the Right in the Assembly having resolved to actively oppose the Government. Marshal McMahon is proposed as the successor of Thiers, in case he resigns. The unsettled state of affairs of the Government causes apprehensions in monetary circles.

PARIS, June 29.—Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, to-night signed the treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which has been for some time in negotiation.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A special Mexican despatch says that the occupation of Saltillo by Trevino is confirmed, Revultas having retired. Cevallos announces that he will move toward Monterey on the 1st of July. It is rumored that Quiroga is moving toward Camargo, but nothing definite is known. Garza Ayala occupied Cerralco and other small villages unopposed. A detachment of cavalry from Camargo arrived at Matamoras yesterday, for the purpose of operating against "Portugal."

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, June 29.—It is stated that the Spanish authorities have promulgated orders for the release of Dr. Houard.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree is promulgated in the *Gaceta* to-day dissolving the Cortes, ordering elections for members on August 24, and convoking a new Cortes for Sept. 15.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 29.—Arrangements of the most elaborate character have been made for the celebration of Dominion Day in Windsor, on Monday. It will include public addresses, brigade manœuvres and a sham battle by the volunteers now in camp there.

Considerable excitement was caused in Windsor, this morning, by the finding in the woods of the dead body of C. Cornwell, a leading resident of the town of Colchester. The matter is now being investigated.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF.

CLOSE OF THE JACKSON MEETING.

JACKSON, Michigan, June 29.—The open-for-all race was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, only Pilot Temple and Western Boy coming to the score. Pilot took the lead and kept it, the Boy breaking four times, and acting very badly. He had a new driver, Bissell, of Terre Haute, whom the judges selected in place of McLaughlin, who drove yesterday afternoon. The driver did not know how to handle him, and the judges took nearly an hour in which to decide the heat. They finally decided that Pilot had taken the heat and race, but declared all bets and pools off. The judges then announced that they had suspended McLaughlin for thirty days for foul driving, yesterday afternoon, under Rule 28. The suspension was received with loud cheers of applause, and cries of "Good," "Good." The following is the summary:

JACKSON HORSE FAIR, June 29.—Purse, $1,500, free to all horses; $750 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third, $150 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

T. Dickson's b. s. Pilot Temple	1	1	2	2	0	1
J. Demass' br. g. Western Boy	4	2	3	1	0	2
J. S. Wade's b. g. Red Cloud	2	3	1	3	3 dr	
T. P. Roach's b. g. Matt. Smith	3 dis.					
A. Johnson's b. s. Geo. M. Patchin, Jr.	5 dis.					
J. Williams' g. r. m. Queen of the West	dr.					

Time—2:29¼; 2:28½; 0:00; 2:27¼; 2:28; 0:00; 2:32.

In the pacing race, there was a good deal of excitement. All the horses came to the score and paced in fine style, only one break being made in the whole race. The following is the summary:

JACKSON HORSE FAIR, June 29—Pacing for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

H. H. Crawford's b. g. Harry	2	1	1	1
H. P. Roach's g. g. Dan Voorhees	1	3	2	2
W. T. Ball's b. g. Frank	3	2	3	3
J. Wilson's b. g. Charley Evans	5	4	4	4
J. H. Rickett's b. g. Hoosier Tom	4	5	5	5

Time—2:28; 2:29; 2:28½; 2:34.

On Friday the gate receipts of the Fair ran up to over fifteen hundred dollars. The entire gate receipts are about five thousand dollars.

A GREAT FEAT.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Robert Bonner this afternoon received a despatch from Boston, stating that the horse Joe Elliott, 8 years old, had just been driven a mile in 2:15¾, beating Dexter's fast time of 2:16.

RUNNING AT LONG BRANCH.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Third race at Long Branch to-day for Jersey Derby stakes, was won by Meteor. Time, 2:45.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The races at Long Branch to-day played havoc among the betting fraternity, as the favorites were beaten in all three races, and badly beaten. In the last race, the Jersey Derby, Colonel McDaniel's horses were favorite at long odds, and their defeat has shaken confidence in Bassett's ability to beat Longfellow next Tuesday. This morning Bassett had the call over Longfellow by $100 to $80, but to-night bets are about even. The races to-day were exciting, and the time made good. In the Jersey Derby the running of ten horses was superbly close, but Meteor kept the lead throughout, though the betting against him was 14 to 1. The knowing ones to-night mourn over a vacancy in pocket to an extent they have seldom known as a result of one day's sport.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Officers Murdered in Texas—The Kiowas on the War Path—Reported Combination in the Territories.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 29.—The *Civilian* publishes a letter, dated Fredericksburg, Texas, June 19, stating that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith, and eight men were surprised by 60 Indians and killed, between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro. Out of 13 in McKenzie's party only 3 escaped.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Official reports to the Indian Bureau from the Indian country, represent that the Kiowa Indians are reported to have left their reservation and gone to Texas on a marauding expedition, but that they will be forced to return without the interference of the military. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are afraid that in the suppression of the expedition of the Kiowas, their own may innocently suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the Kiowas. They contend that, unless the latter abandon their trip into Texas, they (the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes) will combine and declare war against the Kiowas. It is the belief of the Indian Agents that these threats will be successful, and that the few Kiowas now in Texas will immediately retreat to their reservation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—A late Denver (Col.) *Tribune* says, editorially, that various correspondents of that paper in Southern Colorado and New Mexico state that extensive and combined depredations are seriously apprehended in the sparsely settled parts of those Territories. The Kiowas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Navajoes, and Apaches held frequent councils during the past winter, at which it was endeavored to dissipate all tribal prejudices, and effect a combination for a general Indian war. Recent murders and robberies in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and other places are referred to as evidence of the intent of the Indians; but whether a complete combination has been effected is not known. The *Tribune* further states that a letter from a prominent United States officer, dated at Fort Sill, June 12, says that the warriors of the Apaches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are organizing ostensibly for an attack on the Utes of Colorado, but the officer thinks the rally on the frontier is really their object, and the Government authorities are doing all they can to break up the movement.

Railroad Election.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—An exciting contest took place to-day, on the election of Directors of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad. Louisville heretofore had a majority in the Board, but to-day the counties along the line combined and outvoted the city, electing a majority of members. This is regarded as looking to the extension of the road from Elizabethtown to Lexington.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At Centreville, Mich., on Friday evening burglars carried off 40 volumes of the records of St. Joseph County.

—Miss Lucy Smith, of Fort Dodge, and Miss Lulu Hanson, of Baltimore, two of a party of young ladies bathing in Rock River, at Janesville, on Friday evening, were drowned.

—Judge B. A. Brayton, of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa, has resigned.

—Secretary Belknap has left Washington for Madison, Wis., to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, on July 3 and 4.

—The city of Springfield, Ill., has brought suit against the churches in the city for the taxes assessed against them for the year 1871.

—The large mill of the Ford River Lumber Company, near Escanaba, Mich., was burned on Friday noon. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $5,000.

—Samuel B. Scott, of Kenosha, Wis., died at Louisville on Wednesday.

—A negro named Albert Williams was arrested in East St. Louis, on Friday, for committing a rape on a young white girl, named Melissa Lozier. The act was committed in the presence of the girl's mother, who was powerless to prevent it. The girl was very respectable, and great excitement prevails among the citizens.

—The Cincinnati and Springfield Railway, known as the Dayton Short-Line, will open on Monday. Two through trains from Cleveland, and one local train from Springfield, will be put on at once. Others will be added, as arrangements are perfected.

—One building of the chemical laboratory of W. J. M. Gordon, at Cincinnati, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

—At Titusville, Pa., the boiler of the Lafayette Iron Works exploded, on Saturday morning, injuring three men, one severely, and badly shattering the building. The cause was lack of water.

—Mrs. Clem has been interviewed. She was cheerful and hopeful, being confident of a new trial and her ultimate acquittal. She thinks the jury lacked the moral courage to acquit her, as shown by their recommendation to Executive clemency. This is the opinion of their friends in Boone County, who taunt the unfortunate jurors with charges of cowardice and say that if Mrs. Clem was not proven guilty her case ought not to be left in the hands of the Executive.

—W. A. Bartlett will deliver the oration at Aurora on July 4, where a good celebration will be held.

—The burnt district of Hepbos, O., is rapidly being rebuilt with fine edifices.

—Governor Washburn has received a despatch that Wisconsin has won a suit in the United States Circuit Court, at St. Paul, ... lative to logs seized on the St. Croix ... Superior Railroad land, and that the State is awarded $10 per 1,000 for them, amounting to some $80,000.

—Louis Numane succeeds Colonel George W. Carter as editor of the *National Republican* at New Orleans.

—Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio District.

—Mrs. Querburn and daughter, of Pine Bluff, Ark., were burned to death on June 25.

—A man named Climes, from Berks County, Pa., was, on Saturday, robbed of $7,000, in a car on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

—The Iowa Democracy will meet at Des Moines on July 25 and the Liberals on the preceding day. It is expected that a mixed ticket will be placed in the field.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Call From Mrs. Sam. Jones—The House-Grounds—The Other Side—A Pleasant Home—Coming From the City.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 29.

This afternoon, as I was busy picking raspberries, Mrs. Sam. Jones, my neighbor, came along, smiling, and carrying in her hand a large package of letters. "Ah! Mr. Rural, I have you know; just see this package of letters, all on account of joining the Savoy Farmers' Club. I know you write up your weekly letter for 'The Farm and Garden' to mail on Saturday, so I have come over the day before to see you, in order to have you dispose of these letters, for I am in an awful fix about them. Some of these women are madder than ten cats, and some of them are perfect ladies. Then the men ain't all pleased either. You must help me out. Strange that a woman can't say a word without a great fuss about it. It is always just so. When I went to do housework for Mrs. Esquire Jones, the neighbors said: 'Well, she has gone there to catch Sam;' but I had no idea of that; but, after all, Sam caught me. Well, how could I help it? Sam was so clever; and then half the girls in town were in love with him. Now, I want all these letters answered in THE TRIBUNE, and I will sit down at your desk, and read them to you, one by one, and you may say just what you think best in reply, especially to the crusty ones.

"Let us see. We will take them as they come, without regard to date, for they are all mixed up, for I let little Eddy have them to play with, though he is not old enough yet to say grandma."

THE HOUSE-GROUNDS.

KIRKVILLE, Mo., June 13.

My Dear Mrs. Sam. Jones:

I am pleased with your idea in regard to fixing up the house-grounds, and I wish you could come here and talk some of your ideas into my husband. I read him your letter to the Club, and he said, "Whew! she wants an office!" "No such thing," said I; and I made him listen to the whole of it, when he began to look a little red in the face. The fact is, we have been living here, two miles out of town, for the past five years, and we have only three cottonwood trees, and a dozen apple-trees that we bought of a pedler, and four of them are dead. I said to him, "James, ain't this a little too bad, to bring me out on this great prairie, and make no effort to make our home a pleasant one?" "Yes," said he, "that is a fact; we have not given it the attention that it deserves and shall have. We will have shade-trees, and shrubs, and every kind of fruit that will grow here. We want trees to break the sameness of the view in summer as well as winter." The next day, we went over to see our neighbor Munger and his wife, and they have agreed to lay out a nice lawn, and plant it to trees, though the corn-field comes snug up to the house on one side, and the winter wheat is up close to the other. And then we all went over to see Jesse Bangs and his wife. Jesse runs to cattle, and he did not like what you said about your brother Josiah, for it hit him pretty hard. Well, the upshot of all this is, that about a dozen of the neighbors have agreed to devote at least two acres each to the house-grounds on your plan. We don't know just how we shall plant it, but we have agreed that each shall lay out his grounds and put down stakes where the trees are to be planted, and put a little card on each stake of the kind of tree or shrub; and then all are to meet to help each other with suggestions. James and me have our yard staked out; but to take in the ground to suit us, we have three acres. But James says it will yield a great quantity of fresh feed for his teams, as he will mow it often for that purpose. Then we must have an orchard, with all the small fruits, and at least one acre for the vegetable garden. You have no idea, my dear Mr. Jones, what a hubbub this plan for making our homes pleasant is kicking up. Sir Mintum, who intended to sell out and go to South-western Kansas, says that he is going to stay to see this thing out, and, if it amounts to anything, he won't go at all. You have no idea how I have longed for the old homestead, with the orchard back of the house, the big cherry trees in the yard, and the evergreen that Brother Tim set out just before he went over the Plains to California in '49. Then little Bessie and Luther are talking about the nice apples that we are to have, all of our own, and Pa won't have to go away down to Crooked Creek for a load of apples, and get stuck in the slough, as he did last fall. I hope your Farmers' Club will continue to flourish, and that you will continue in the way of well-doing, for we shall look to you for aid. One of the School Directors was over this morning, and he said they would have a Farmers' Club organized at the school-house as soon as the evenings would be long enough—probably the last of September, and he wished me to ask you where to get our trees to the best advantage. With great respect, MRS. JAMES MORGAN.

"That is a pretty good letter, and right to the point. Please tell her where to get the trees and plants."

The best plan is for each to make his list, and then one of the party purchase the entire amount required for the neighborhood, or rather Club, and buy them where they can be had the best and cheapest; but, have nothing to do with the agents, but go direct to the grower, and save the profits of all these middle-men.

"Here is a letter of quite another way of thinking; but I think you had better put it in."

JAMESTOWN, Iowa.

MRS. S. JONES:

I am surprised at your want of tact, and want of appreciation of the true sphere of woman. I would not trouble you, but for the example that you are setting the men. I shall hope to persuade you to better things, to stand up for your rights, and not yield them, as you have done. You don't want to be forced out into the broad field of labor, but would be content to be broiled to death in a kitchen, at the back of a man. You are a poor, simple thing to let the men have their own way. What we women want is the right to work at anything we choose, and to enforce our opinions with the ballot. We want the same wages as the man, and we must, and will, have them. They say we can't go to war; that we will not make good soldiers. Well, what if we don't? We propose to vote down all wars, and to place men and women into office who don't want any wars. That's my idea on the point. I don't see the use of war. I don't want to see any distinction of sex before the law. If a woman wants to carry the hod, let her do so; if she is fitted for office, let her be elected. Don't talk to me of shutting her out from the broad field of labor, and not make her equal at least with her husband. The pulpit has made war on women, and done more to stamp her out than all other powers combined. The men of the pulpit are afraid that women may get their nice, easy places. They are dreadful 'fraid that we will carry the hod, and lay brick and mortar, and work at the forge, or work on railroad embankments. Don't worry about us; we are not particular for these gentle occupations; we like the better places,—the forum, the pulpit, the counting-room, the Post Offices, and all such; give us these, and we will not run much after forges and hods, or trouble you about grading of railroads and the tunnelling of mountains, and all that kind of work; but, if we take a notion to do it, we want the right to do so. I don't like to have you concede so much to that Savoy Farmers' Club. Just let them know that you are as good as the best of them, and, if you choose to go out to plow corn, that you may do so, and Sam may do his share of the cooking and taking care of the babies. Yours truly, SALLY MARIA SIMS.

I should like to know for myself, if that Miss Sims was a good housekeeper, as I very much doubt it. It may be all well enough to be so independent, but a woman who is complete master of her house, and ... is about as independent as she can well expect to be; that is if she has a reasonable man for her husband. It will do for single ladies, especially old maids, as I suspect this lady to be, to run after office or to work in a factory. The right to carry the hod, and do the heavy, rough work that men do, is simply preposterous in this day and age. Here is a short letter:

NEAR MENDOTA, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Sam. Jones:

I am so pleased to see you take part in true reform that I cannot help adding my mite. I don't think the men are so bad after all. The fact is, the great majority of people have hard work to make a fair living, and it is only the few who have everything their own way. We are disposed to be a trifle selfish and extravagant, and look more to show than real utility. My neighbor, Mrs. Brown, has a forty-dollar silk dress that she wears about six times a year, while she ought to have a cistern, washing machine and wringer to use daily and weekly; but her husband cannot afford them. I heard him say to her, 'Molly, we ought to have a cistern out of this twenty dollars.' 'Well we will get the cistern by and by; but I am going to have that silk dress anyhow!' But you know we owe two payments on the farm, that must be made, and we had better have something that will aid you in the work. Your dresses are good enough,—better than before our marriage.' But Mrs. Brown had the silk dress, the only one in this school district. We do not need extravagant dresses for Sunday parade as we need the real comforts of home. There are a great many selfish men, but more selfish women. My husband says he hopes they will get up a Farmers' Club in this school district, and then we will not need to go to the depot to learn the markets and the news. We take the tri-weekly paper, and get our sugar, coffee, tea and soap at wholesale, and made a saving on its cost of its last year. And Saturday afternoon, John takes to fixing up things about the house and garden, instead of going four miles to town. For one, I don't want to be driven out into the broad fields of manly labor, so long as we have such a comfortable home. Affectionately yours, NELLIE FISK.

"That must be a good wife and mother."

WESTFIELD, Ind.

Dear Mrs. Sam. Jones:

I am glad to find one person who dare come out and leave Mrs. Grundy to herself. The farm is, after all, the best place for real, true comfort. I know this from experience, for my younger days, and five years of my married life, were spent in the city; and, when my husband failed in business, we came West, not from choice, but a sort of necessity, for all we had was a quarter section of land and that my father entered on speculation many years before, and which he gave me as a marriage present, little thinking that, in a few short years, it would be our home, and a most pleasant home at that. ... parks in miniature. We have the tulip tree, that people here call the yellow poplar; and the magnolia, that is called whitewood, or cucumber, catalpa, sycamore, maple, buckeye, beech, two hickories, and a few oaks. These were taken from the forest and planted the first spring we came here. Since then we have added evergreens, shrubs, roses, and perennial plants. There is no particular order in the planting, but nothing is grouped, and each plant has its own allotted room. We have an open space for drying clothes, and one for croquet, of which the children are fond. There is an open space all around the house for a free circulation of air, so that the rooms are not injured by mold, or the house made uncomfortable in summer. In building our house we had to economize the space, intending to put up an addition. We made two rooms,—a kitchen and dining room,—which latter was also the parlor and nursery. These rooms are large, for we intended to have taken a bed-room from each, but we did not, and the family lodged up stairs. This plan was not by design, but from the force of circumstances; but it has taught us some useful lessons. In the first place, every farm house should have a large room, for this will be of necessity the family sitting room, for, when thus used, it is kept comfortable in all sorts of weather. Then the kitchen must also be large, to give room for sofas, tables, and other kitchen furniture. To this should be attached a good-sized store room. The parlor is of the least value of any room in a farm house, and its size is a matter of no consequence. In the country we have no need of the stiff formality of the city, for it should be a study to see how to get the most comfort out of the least money. When we came on to this farm, we gave up all idea of show; we lived plainly and dressed plainly; and, though unused to country life, yet we drifted into it so easily that we were hardly aware of the change, and nothing would induce us to return to city life, with all of its fictions. We have committed many errors in our farm management, for the want of an early training; and yet on the whole we are proud of our success. All we aimed at was to make a comfortable home, for the idea of a fortune had been abandoned when we left the city. We have made it a rule not to allow of overworking; that is, to do two days' work in one, for that is at least a bad policy. Mr. Riley thinks the great drawback to the pleasure of farming is the planning of too much work, making no allowances for bad weather and other little hinderances.

This letter is too long, and yet I have much I would like to say to you. MARY RILEY.

"Please tell Mrs. Riley to write again, and also invite her and her good husband to visit the Farmer's Club and exchange ideas with us."

Your letter space is full? Well, I will come over again, for we have made little impression on this package of letters."

My neighbor left for home, conceiving that she had only done her duty. The sun is just sinking behind the orchard, and the breath of summer comes in from the new-mown hay, while the catalpa is all aglow with its spikes of flowers, and the Michigan rose is blushing on pillar, post, and tree. Mrs. Riley is right. The city, with its dust, and stone, and crime, has no attraction compared to the quiet home that is truly a home. It is such women as my neighbors, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Riley, who have obtained their rights. RURAL.

"Thou Shalt Not Muzzle the Ox that Treadeth Out the Corn."

OSAGE MISSION, Kan., June 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Thinking it might be interesting to the outside world to know how the people of Southern Kansas are affected toward the present Administration, and what they have to feel thankful over, I thought I would communicate a few items, intended for the perusal of those who may feel that some day they may be necessitated to look for a home somewhere on the eminent domain of the United States.

The four southeastern counties of Kansas are not, and never have been, ceded to any railroad corporation by any act of Congress; they are settled up and made into fine farms; and the larger part of the entire four counties is covered with a hard-working, industrious population.

I have already said this land never had been given to corporations for railroad purposes; on the contrary, the House and Senate, by joint resolution, three years ago, ordered it to be sold to actual settlers at $1.25 an acre; yet, in the face and eyes of all this, more than four-fifths of the whole is claimed and held by railroad corporations.

Within the past few months the Secretary of the Interior has given, and the President deeded, a third part of Neosh and Labette Counties, on which are farms that have been under cultivation for years; this, too, when there was a suit pending in the United States Court between the settler and the railroad company. The case looks as if the Head Centre at Washington wished to place every obstacle possible between the settler and his title to his home.

This is hardly the worst part of the story yet. On that tract, known as the Neutral Lands, the Government has kept a standing army for the last three years. For what purpose, God only knows, except that it might be to show the President's servility to Railroad Companies; or, maybe, it was considered a safe place to send some family relation to play the soldier.

And still the worst part is to come yet. Of those who entered under the joint resolution, report says one hundred and seventy-five have been notified that their entries are cancelled. Men who have paid their money long ago for their land, have a warrant from the President, duly recorded, and have improvements made to the value of thousands of dollars, are notified that their title is all swept away by one stroke of some grand Secretary's pen. For what? For some informality in the entry. Of the truth of this proceeding, there is no doubt, and still as little doubt that it is a proceeding for which there is no precedent in this or any other civilized country. If the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or any other Government officer can cancel one such entry he can cancel all the entries that have ever been made of Government land. Then, with our beloved Pomeroy for Secretary of the Interior, men living on land for which he has a desire had better get right off, and ask no questions about it.

One thing is certain, that is beginning to be realized in these parts; and that is, that the poor man has no friend at court, from the President to the last officer in the Cabinet. The Grand Duke, the Grand Doge, a Big Injun, the Tycoon of Japan, or a Fejee Chief, can be admitted to their Royal presence, might obtain a smile, or be considered on their list of friends; but the poor settler on public lands, or his representative, has been voted a bore ever since Ulysses became *Imperator* of the United States.

SETTLER ON GOVERNMENT LAND.

Ireland.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC: A HISTORICAL MEMOIR ON IRELAND AND HER OPPRESSORS. By P. CUDMORE, Esq., Counsellor at Law, St. Paul Pioneer Printing Company. 1871.

The object of this volume, according to the preface, is to give a condensed sketch "of the wrongs, grievances, and misgovernment of Ireland under British despotism, the colonial tyrants of the Pale, and the tyrannical landlords of Ireland." A short, well-written, impartial sketch of Irish history, giving a statement of facts in cool language, would be invaluable for reference, and would enable persons who have neither time nor inclination to pursue the longer standard works, to gain some knowledge of a country which has more Past, in proportion to its Present, than any other country of modern times. Mr. Cudmore does not accomplish this. He expends all his force in abusing the Saxon, when a simple statement of the course pursued by England toward Ireland would be the most eloquent appeal that could be made to the sympathies of the world. Irishmen themselves have begun to realize that pouring maledictions on the oppressor at the beginning of a speech, and winding up with a glowing and inflammatory vaticination of the grand future before her, does poor Ireland no good. The sentiment of Irish nationality, having survived seven centuries of foreign rule, is not likely to die out very suddenly; it is as everlasting as Magillicuddy's Peaks, as deeply rooted as the Rock of Cashel; and the mistake made heretofore has been, that it was not more pent up, more condensed as it were, so that, when wanted, it could have been used to the best advantage. Heretofore, Irish patriotism has gone off at half-cock, and consequently there was no pith in the enterprises. Mr. Cudmore partially recognizes the fact. He attributes the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the passage of the Tenant Right law to Fenianism, and that organization doubtless did very much to attract attention to the condition of Ireland, and indirectly to force concession from the British Parliament. "The Irish Republic," which Mr. Cudmore sees in the future, is to exist when English Democrats have founded a Republic in England, and to that end he advises Irish Democrats in Ireland to unite and co-operate with men of liberal sentiment in England, to secure their common liberty. This is not bad advice, and it is the most feasible thing at the present time. It is to be regretted that this volume was not written with more care; but there are those to whom it will have a deep interest.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Mayor of Bloomington prohibits firecrackers or fire-works on the Fourth.

—Charles Holden, of the Alton *Telegraph*, is a candidate for Sheriff of Madison County.

—It is reported that Wm. Fitch, formerly a resident of Jacksonville, but, for several years past, a large cattle broker of New York City, has failed for a large amount.—*Springfield Journal.*

—The bonded warehouse of the Pekin Distillery Company was struck by lightning on Thursday, and 200 barrels of highwines consumed. Loss, $200,000; no insurance.

—The Chicago & Rock River Railroad has been completed to Paw Paw, about 20 miles east of Amboy.

—At a meeting of the Trustees of Knox College, on Thursday evening, the salary of Professor Gulliver was reduced $1,000. The Professor tendered his resignation, which will immediately be accepted.—*Rock Island Union.*

—The Directors of the Rockford Free Library have chosen W. C. Thompson, President; F. P. Woodbury, Vice President, and Elias Cooper, Secretary.

—Last Friday morning, a portion of the large brick building in process of erection by Isaac N... Rock Island House, ... Gormley, were both injured. Gormley died the same afternoon.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company invite proposals for a bridge at LaCrosse.

IOWA.

There was a collision of freight trains near Clinton, last Thursday.

—A lawyer was fined $5, last week, for pounding the editor of the Decorah *Press*.

—Ex-Lieutenant Governor B. F. Gue, of Fort Dodge, has purchased a part of the *Iowa Homestead*, and hereafter will reside in Des Moines.

—The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Reform School, have received from Muscatine an offer of a farm, valued at $12,600, for the location of the institution near that place. Eldora has offered 320 acres of land, valued at $30 an acre.

—Farmers in the city yesterday, from various portions of the county, gave gloomy accounts of the effect of Wednesday night's storm on wheat and barley. We saw one gentleman, who is raising his thirtieth crop in Scott County, and he stated that he never knew of so terrible a rain storm in his precinct before.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—W. R. Vaughan announces a new Administration daily at Council Bluffs to be called the Council Bluffs *Daily Republican*. Mr. C. B. Thomas, late of the Omaha *Tribune and Republican*, is to have charge of the editorial columns.

INDIANA.

Chauncey Rose offers to give $5,000 in money and a stone building worth $30,000, if citizens of Terre Haute will raise $10,000 for the establishment of a City Library.

—Alfred Leffler sues for $10,000 damages, at Lafayette, claiming that the wife of Samuel Gates called him a thief, murderer, and other hard names.

—Land worth $30,000 and right of way in Second street, is the price paid by Michigan City to secure enlargement and permanent location of the Michigan Central Railroad shops in that city. The Company will invest about $75,000.

—The repair shops of the Louisville, Niles, Albany & Chicago Railroad, lately burned at Lafayette, will now be built at Michigan City, and Lafayette will only have a round-house.

—Fort Wayne has railroads radiating in eight different directions. There are forty-two arrivals and departures of passenger trains every day, and eighty-two arrivals and departures of freight trains.

MICHIGAN.

William H. Partridge, aged 18, son of the Clerk of the United States Senate Committee of Commerce, was drowned at Battle Creek, last Wednesday.

—Cass County has a place known as "Crane Roost," where great numbers of those birds congregate. Last week four men from Dowagiac went down and killed sixty of them.

—General C. J. Dickerson, of Hillsdale, of the Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, has appointed J. E. Porter, of Hillsdale, Adjutant General.

—John Wentworth is expected to be Fourth of July orator at St. Joseph.

—C. L. Ortman, of East Saginaw, has purchased of Wm. C. Yawkey what is known as the Saganin lands, on the Saginaw River, embracing between 6,000 and 7,000 acres, for $12 per acre, or $80,000. Mr. Ortman sold to N. B. Bradley, of Bay City, a short time since, some 7,000 acres on the Molasses for $5 per acre. The Saganin lands are among the finest pine lands on the shore.

—The blast furnace built at Ishpeming, Lake Superior, for testing peat for smelting purposes, and which went into blast with charcoal, some time since, is now running on peat exclusively, and with perfect success.

MINNESOTA.

The circus took $2,500 in one day at Faribault.

—Hugh W. Green, formerly editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has sold his Minneapolis property for $15,000, and returns to Massachusetts, where he was, in Know Nothing times, a State Senator and almost a Congressman.

—DeGraff & Co. have now about twenty-five hundred men at work between St. Cloud and Pembina, and new contractors are beginning work nearly every day.

MISSOURI.

Senator Frank Blair will be orator at Rolla, on the Fourth.

—The special session of the Legislature, on Congressional Districts, cost $5,500.

—Judge F. W. Cronenbold, late of the St. Louis County Court, died on Wednesday, aged 60 years. He was a German by birth, a printer by trade, and held many offices of trust during his life. He had served in the City Council, and was President of the First National Bank.

—Robinson & McLaren, builders of the St. Louis Saengerfest hall, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against the Saengerfest Association. They claim over $30,000 as due on their contract. They agreed to build the house for $45,000, but the extras ran it up to $52,000, which the association refused to pay. The officers of the association say they have ample funds to pay off all just demands.

—Mottier, conductor of a Pullman car, got on top to ride, last Thursday night, and was killed at a bridge near Bowling Green.

—Patrick J. J. O'Connor, one of the publishers of the *Daily Market Reporter*, is the latest divorced man in St. Louis.

Protest of a Christian's Horse.

From the Ballston (N. Y.) Democrat.

During the recent Sunday School Convention, held in this village, one of the delegates hitched his horse in front of S. H. Luther's at an early hour, and that horse stood there in the hot sun from 8 o'clock in the morning until after 5 in the afternoon (nine long hours) without food or drink. It was a black, small pony, with one white hind foot, hitched to a black, gold mounted top buggy, in which was a white blanket trimmed with red. During the afternoon some one placed a card on the horse on which was printed: "I belong to a Christian; have stood here since morning without food or drink."

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in the construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 280,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 50 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, said lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Bridge at LaCrosse.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Winona, Minn., until 3 o'clock p. m., July 17, 1872, for furnishing all materials, and performing all the work of erecting and completing a bridge and its approaches, to connect the River Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway with the LaCrosse Division.

The approximate amounts of work will be as follows:

1 drawbridge and turn-table (iron), 360 feet.
1 fixed span (iron), 250 feet.
1 drawbridge (wood), with turn-table of iron, 266 feet.
3 spans, wood or combination, 150 feet each.
3 spans, wood or combination, 150 feet each.
2 spans, wood or combination, 150 feet each.
4,500 yards first-class bridge masonry.
115,000 lin. feet piles.
200,000 feet B. M. timber in foundations.
1,100,000 feet B. M. timber, except in foundations.
15,000 cy. yards rip rap.

Bids may be made for the whole or any part of the work.

The work to be completed by April 1, 1873.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Plans may be seen and further information obtained by calling on, or addressing the undersigned at Winona, Minn.

J. T. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

Winona, Minn., June 28, 1872.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the superintendent by measuring and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Novelty Upon Novelty! 4th of July Week!

Production with entire new scenery and beautiful effects, of Bartly T. Campbell's great American drama,

THROUGH FIRE!

Regular Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

Three Performances on the 4th of July!

At 11 a. m.—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
At 2 p. m.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Evening at 8 o'clock—THROUGH FIRE.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington. Monday July 1. Last week of Cinderella, which will be played every afternoon and evening by 75 beautiful children, in conjunction with all the acts of the incomparable circus company.

Last week of the Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe, whose astounding feats have produced the most unqualified admiration and enthusiasm. Last week of the season and the last opportunity of seeing this unparalleled organization. Remember: 4th of JULY, 3 performances; morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock. No reserved seats in the afternoon.

Prices—Afternoons—No reserved seats, Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Evening—Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Box office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Remember! every afternoon at 2 o'clock; every evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the world-renowned

JAPANESE TOMMY.

Mad. PEREPA RAZUA and "The Barber's Boy" JOHNSON AND POWERS and the star company in an entire new programme.

Thursday, July 4 grand matinee.
Saturday, July 6, benefit of Wm. Arlington.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD .... Proprietor.

MONDAY, JULY 1,

And during the week, the Great Military Spectacular Drama, which has been months in preparation,

The Lancers!

New and Gorgeous Scenery by Strand. Costumes from Paris. Properties by Guinea. Stage machinery by Gern.

Extra matinee July 4. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

OUR NEXT REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes,

AND SLIPPERS,

WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, July 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

To accommodate our customers who desire to have the day before the 4th to attend to their retail trade.

Of WOMEN'S SLIPPERS, CHILDREN'S COLORED and PLAIN POLISH, and MEN'S SUMMER GOODS, we shall show an elegant line.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs, Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Hyde Park and Central Park Lots AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, at our office, 336 Wabash-av, will be sold:

180x150 feet northeast corner of Madison and Fifty-first-sts (Hyde Park.)

24 lots fronting south on Ferquer st, between Cook and Central Park-av, south of Central Park, lots each 25x125 feet; title perfect.

Terms—1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

Secure a Home Near Your Work.

14 Beautiful Residence Lots and 4 Fine Business Lots

AT AUCTION!

JULY 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

at the salesroom of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 Canal Street.

These lots are in a GROVE OF LARGE TREES, on Clybourne avenue, Centre street, and vicinity, between Racine and Sheffield avenues, north of Ogden's Grove. The Clybourne avenue horse cars will take you to them in twenty-five minutes from Clark street bridge. You will have lake water, schools, churches, stores and good neighbors. Two blocks west will be the junction—and probably a depot—of the Elgin and Evanston Railroads. No portion of Chicago has developed faster since the fire, and there is a certainty of great advance in values. Business along the North Branch of Chicago river is rapidly increasing. Clybourne avenue has more business on it TO-DAY than any other street in the North Division. It has Nicolson pavement within two blocks of this property. This will be one of the last chances to buy good lots so near the Court House, at YOUR OWN PRICES. Do not neglect to see the lots and attend the sale. Terms very easy. Title perfect. For further information apply to GEO. H. HESS, Southeast cor. La Salle and Monroe Sts.

GREAT JOBBING SALE

AT 142 WEST MADISON-ST.

68 crates White Granite Ware, commencing Wednesday, July 3.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, July 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July 6, 3 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Thursday, July 11, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, July 13, ... m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, July 18, 3 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, July 20, 3 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 56 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	July 3	Calabria	June 26
Cuba	July 10	Abyssinia	July 4
Scotia	July 17	Batavia	July 13

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $400; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights; 16 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., cor. State st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., ... WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 61 South Desplaines-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

96 lots fronting on Wellington, Diversey, F..., Wallace, and Humboldt-avs., will be sold on

Monday Afternoon, July 1, 1872

Sale commencing at 2:30 o'clock at the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

These lots are located just west of the Northwestern Railroad, about half a mile from Maplewood depot, a short distance from Milwaukee-av. The new Milwaukee Railroad runs just east of these lots, increasing the facilities of getting to and from this property. The great improvements at Maplewood and surroundings have and will continue to enhance the value of these lots. To those seeking an investment this property will be found among the most rapidly advancing in price, in the suburbs of the city.

The plats are now ready. Terms of the sale: 1 cash, balance, 1 and 2 years; interest at 8 per cent. The title is perfect, with full warranted deeds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

Chicago Relief and Aid Society

One Circus Tent, 50 feet diameter; 1 Wall Tent; building material, gas-pipe and fixtures, doors, windows and frames, pine kitchen tables, cot-beds, ..., baskets, measures, paper bags, a large number cooking and heating stoves, with furniture—..., second-hand, one steam cooking boiler and fixtures suitable for cooking all kinds of food; also, 100 kegs cut nails, assorted.

Sale to take place at the North Star Mission Building, corner Division and Sedgwick-sts.

Tuesday Morning, July 2, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LOTS

AT AUCTION,

On Unusual Terms,

On 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years' time, with interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually.

No Money Down, except for Choice of Lots.

On TUESDAY afternoon, July 2, at 2½ o'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will offer 200 Lots at a fixed valuation at a premium for choice. The premium paid to be deducted from the first payment.

These lots are located on Trenton, Lundys, Long John-sts, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh, in the neighborhood of the new cotton mill and other extensive manufacturing institutions to be built. Do not fail to attend this sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IRVING PARK PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, at our salesrooms,

We will sell without reserve, 12 Residence Lots, 50x133 feet, fronting on Rutledge and Syracuse-sts, being Lots 1 to 6, 19 to 24; within two blocks of depot. Terms given at time of sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

On TUESDAY, JULY 2, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Clark's Farm, in the Town of Jefferson, ... miles north of Chicago (on Milliston Gravel Road), Two Brick Machines, Franklin make, with ... Clay Mills, One Steam-Engine, Boiler and Fixtures, Six Colts, one Fine-bred Trotting Mare, Two Heavy Team Horses, Three Fine Mares, One Fine Black Hawk Stallion, Lot of Harness, Buggies and Carriages, Wagons and Farming Utensils, A lot of fine Cows and calves, and other stock. Sale positive. GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDE... And Lot 98 1-2 by 128 feet, Co... Calumet-av. and Fifty-first-s... AT AUCTION, On Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, at 4 o... on the Premises.

We will sell, without reserve, the elegant re... of John Atkinson, situated on the northeast co... Calumet-av. and Fifty-first-st. An elegant three ... and basement pressed brick, with stone trim... and gothic slate roof. The building is 37 feet fr..., 45 feet deep, containing 12 rooms, besides bath..., pantries, closets, and laundry. Stationary ...stands, and all the modern improvements. Bri... riage house and stable, 20x30 feet, hennery, etc. ... is one of the finest residences on the South Side, ... near the grand Boulevard and entrance to South Park.

ALSO, SIX RESIDENCE LOTS Fronting on Indiana-av., corner of Fiftieth-st. ... perfect. Terms to be made known at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan...

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Great Bankrupt Sa...

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

OSCAR L. MISCH & C...

AT AUCTION,

By order of the United States District Co... WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 3, at ... o'clo... our salesroom, 148 Michigan-av., consisting of ... Goods, Piece Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, ...brellas, Travelling Bags, Notions, etc. etc. ... rare chance, as this stock must be sold. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOMES FOR ALL

Cor. North Clark & Erie-sts

43 DWELLING HOUSES

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at auction on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 5, at 2½ o'clock, on the corner of North Clark and Erie-sts.,

43 Col. Derrom's Ready-made Houses

The best Portable Sectional House made ... frame bolted together, stuff all matched, tongued, grooved and well battened, Steep Roof, Flat ... Double Siding, with an air space between ... houses vary in size, containing from ... rooms each.

This is a rare chance for those wishing a comfortable house at their own price ... these houses may be seen on the grounds ... ance are packed convenient for transportation. positive and without reserve. ELISON & FOSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH JU...

Proclamation

For sale or hire, to City, Town, or Political ...

Cannon & Carriag...

All kinds of fire arms and military equipments ... the same. Also for sale, Cannon Harness, Team and Plow Harness, Government saddles, Halters, Surcingles, etc. Also Wall Tents, etc.; Dump Carts and Harness for same, ... pair, suitable for brick yard and railroad ... GRANT and GREELEY CLUBS fitted ... Uniforms, Badges, etc.

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FLAG STAFFS

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the North End of Wells-st. B...

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'s, ... South Water-st., will have prompt attention. GEO. HACK...

Minton Floor T...

I am now importing the English Tiles ... persons wishing to use them. Full line of ... Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen ... 121 Wabash-av, corner Madison-st. Orders handed in early to secure the remission ... have experienced men to lay them. Prices reduced by direct importation. F. A. DO...

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, ... Six-gallon demijohns, $5 50 each. Cases of ... quart bottles, $6 50 each. If the ... gists do not keep it, invalids may have it ... the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express ... ing Post Office Money Orders or checks ... and Clergymen supplied for their own use ... gallon demijohns at $2 50 each; six-gallon ... at $2.50 each; with cases of two dozen ... each. Medical and clerical vocation ... by nearest Postmaster, or other ... Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 ... Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

No. 184 West Madison street, corner of ... Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic ... diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a graduate of medicine, and has diplomas ... American and European colleges, which ... seen in his office. His Medical Institute ... and most complete of anything of the kind ... Western States, with separate ... ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted ... twenty years exclusively to the ... chronic and special diseases, and ... Union wide as being the most skillful ... in the Western country in the treatment ... disease and nervous debility. Send ... woman and her diseases, also for ... for three cent stamp. Office hours ... Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with ... sultation free and confidential. Address ... to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 184 West ... corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

[Left margin: cut-off advertisements from the adjoining page]
...CE PROPERT... AUCTION. ...ernoon, July 1, 1872, at 2:30 o'clock ... BUTTERS & CO.
...BUTTERS & CO. ...TION SALE, ...ORDER OF THE ...lief and Aid Society ...ning, July 2, at 10 o'clock. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...ABLE LOTS AT AUCTION, ...nusual Terms, ...years' time, with interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. ...n, except for Choice of Lots. ...Afternoon, July 2, at 2½ o'clock.
BUTTERS & CO ... A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...PARK PROPERTY ...T AUCTION. ...fternoon, July 2, at our salesrooms, ... A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...L MORTGAGE SALE. ...JULY 2, at 2 o'clock ... GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.
...LISON & FOSTER. ...PRIVATE RESIDE... ...8 1-2 by 128 feet, Co... ...-av. and Fifty-first-s... AT AUCTION, ...Afternoon, July 2, at 4 o'... on the Premises. ... SIX RESIDENCE LOTS ... FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan...
...LISON & FOSTER. ...t Bankrupt Sa... THE ENTIRE STOCK OF ...R L. MISCH & CO AT AUCTION, ... ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
...ES FOR ALL ...North Clark & Erie-sts. ...WELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION. ... Derrom's Ready-made Houses ... ELISON & FOSTER.
MISCELLANEOUS. ...URTH JU... Proclamation ...non & Carriag... GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT ... 196 and 197 Lake-st.
...LAG STAFF... ...rth End of Wells-st. ... ...nton Floor T... ... F. A. DOO... ... THE GETTYSBURG ... KATALYSINE WATER ... WHITNEY BROS. ...
MEDICAL. COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE ... DR. J. C. COBURN, No. 126 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.
Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Monday Morning, July 1, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 18[illegible]. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy .... $0.50.
Ten copies .... 4.50.
Twenty-five copies .... 10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention,

Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

POLITICS AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

After the war of 1812, the Congress of the United States chartered what is known in history as the Bank of the United States, the parent bank being located in Philadelphia, and one or more branches existing in each of the States. The capital and circulation of this bank and of its branches were trifling as compared with the National Banks of the present day. In course of time the United States Bank grew rich and powerful; it elected, through its influence, members of Congress, and even Senators. Emboldened by its success, its chief managers pushed their influence so far as to control more than one State Legislature. In 1824 there was an election for President, and, no candidate having obtained a majority of the Electoral vote, the election went to the House. In that body it so happened that all the friends of the bank, all its representatives and agents, opposed the candidate who had the largest popular vote, and elected the minority candidate President. In 1828 the same bank, through the management and directory of its branches, again opposed Jackson, and gave of its money and used all its influence to re-elect Adams. The support of the bank was, in one sense, of great aid to Adams; but, in another sense, it was fatal to him. While the bank officers and agents were able to control and demoralize a number of political leaders, this very proceeding only intensified the popular determination to elect Jackson. We all know what followed. The application of the bank for a renewal of its charter was opposed by Jackson; then grew up that memorable contest in which the bank and its branches were arrayed on one side in a Presidential campaign, and the people on the other. Thousands of men responded to the appeal to save the Government from the control of the banks, and to defeat the candidate who was to be elected by the banks, and to be their tool and their creature. The result was the annihilation of the bank and its branches for the crime of interfering in politics to control the election of a President of the United States. The bank, of course, went out of existence.

We are now in the midst of another Presidential election. Instead of one National Bank and one Nicholas Biddle, we have 1,900 National Banks. It so happens that in the present Congress there are 71 officers or proprietors of National Banks, and it also happens that they are, almost without an exception, supporters of General Grant. This, of course, may be accidental, but the fact exists nevertheless. Many of these banks are depositories of public money; that is to say, the Government has selected them to keep each from $50,000 to $500,000 of the public money without interest. We do not mean to say that all the proprietors of these banks are Republicans, or professing friends of Grant. On the contrary, many of them are Democrats. The Baltimore Convention will contain several of them; but, by one of those coincidences which so aroused public sentiment in 1828 in the case of the old National Bank, these gentlemen are generally opposed to Greeley. They are generally opposed to specie-payments, and Greeley is known to be in favor of specie-payments. Then some of them have large public deposits to draw interest on.

Now, we do not believe there is any organized purpose on the part of the National Banks of the country to contribute their money to carry the election for or against Greeley or Grant. Such a proceeding would be too dangerous to their interests. But such an impression exists among the people, and the office-holders and the corruptionists generally are rather loud in proclaiming that the banks alone will contribute money enough to elect Grant. Senator Morton makes the point in all his speeches that all the National Banks and moneyed corporations support Grant because they dare not trust Greeley and his notions regarding the usefulness of specie in regulating exchanges. There is, therefore, a rapidly-growing sentiment that, if the National Banks enter the campaign to control the election, it is time to inquire whether, in creating by law a great financial power, we have also created a political power dangerous to the public weal. The banks are none too popular now, and they should take care that they do not overstep their legitimate functions. They were protected against Secretary Boutwell's raid upon them mainly by those who went into the Cincinnati movement; and, while we never look to corporations for gratitude, we always do look to them for prudence.

THE LAWS OF ILLINOIS.

To-day being the 1st of July, a mass of new legislation will take effect as the law of the State of Illinois. Among the many important acts may be enumerated the following:

1. The new Revenue law, by which the present laws for the collection and assessment of taxes for city purposes are swept away, and an entirely new system provided.
2. Acts regulating practice in Courts of Record.
3. Increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to $200 in civil cases, and requiring of them increased bonds.
4. The new general act for incorporation of railways.
5. The act to suppress gaming-houses.
6. To punish the sale and exhibition of obscene publications.
7. A new law of garnishment.
8. An act relating to wills.
9. Governing contracts under seal, and sales of real estate.
10. General act for changing name, increase of stock, number of Directors, and for consolidation of incorporated companies.
11. Punishing the sale of drugs for abortion purposes.
12. Prohibiting the catching of fish by dams, seines, etc.
13. Acts regulating practice in ejectment, and in chancery proceedings.
14. Act regulating mill-dams, mills, etc.
15. A new law exempting homestead ($1,500) and personal property from sale by execution.
16. A new law regulating the lien of judgments, and the redemption of property sold under execution.
17. Act fixing the fees and salaries of State, judicial, county, and township offices.
18. An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.
19. A new act relating to public schools.
20. Increasing jurisdiction of County Courts.
21. An act providing a new system of selecting jurors.
22. Allowing increase of Masters in Chancery.
23. Act fixing times for election of officers, and for conducting elections in this State.
23. Prohibiting the sale of liquor in jails.
24. Regulating the State printing.
25. Relative to official bribery.
26. Making county and city officers ineligible to certain other offices, and prohibiting them from being interested in contracts.
27. An act regulating the annexation of additional territory to cities and towns.
27. County Boards authorized to put convicts at work; such convicts hereafter to be sentenced to "labor."
28. A new and general act for the incorporation of cities and villages.
29. General act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads.
30. A general lien law for claims against railroad contractors and sub-contractors.
31. Act authorizing building and homestead corporations.
32. Law regulating the right of Eminent Domain.
33. The Burnt Record law.
34. The act regulating the licensing and sale of liquors in this State.
35. General act of incorporations.
36. Act for the election of Recorder of Deeds in Cook County.
37. Act authorizing Mayors of cities to remove and appoint all municipal officers.

There are several other acts, but these embrace all those of general importance. These laws are the more important because they repeal all others on the same subject.

Several of these acts we have already published in full, and of others have given a statement of their provisions. Of them all, the one most directly affecting this city is the law known as the Mayor's act. This act provides: That all city officers, except those elected by popular vote, and all members of all Boards, except those appointed by the Governor, shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Common Council, a majority of all the members of the latter Board concurring. Any city officer or member of any such Board may be removed by the Mayor whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the city may require such removal; in which case he shall report in writing his reasons for the removal.

The same act gives the Mayor authority to direct and control the officers and members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city. The Mayor shall be, *ex officio*, President of the Common Council, and shall appoint the Standing Committees.

Under this act the Mayor at any time from to-day, may remove all or any member of the Board of Public Works, Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, and all other officers, except those elected by the popular vote, unless the latter be elected under the City Charter or amendments. This is construed to apply to all officers except the Park Commissioners. The new School law legislates the present Board of Education out of office, and vests the power to appoint a new Board, to consist of fifteen members only, in the Mayor. The law makes the Mayor responsible for the good order and government of the city, and for that purpose gives him power to select his subordinates, and to dismiss all officers failing in their duty.

The other law, which has a direct interest to the people of this city, is the so-called Temperance law. Under its provisions, all saloons have to take out licenses dating to-day, and to give bond in the sum of $3,000 for a compliance with the law. The act contains many and severe penalties against disorderly houses, and against the sale of liquor to minors and persons already drunk. In case of conviction for unlawful dealings, the saloon is declared a nuisance, to be abated, and the Mayor is not authorized to grant a new license to the parties. The law also provides penalties, to be collected by civil suit by parents and wives, for the selling of liquor to persons intoxicated, or by which they have been made intoxicated. This last law will probably be opposed by some, and its constitutionality ascertained by judicial decision. We do not understand that there is to be any attempt to resist it further than to have a test case made up for the Courts.

A CENSOR OF JOURNALISM.

The *Nation* of June 27, speaking of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, says:

> Mr. Schurz closed the proceedings with an explanation of his own position, which is this: That he, more than any other man, was chagrined by the result at Cincinnati; that he does not consider Mr. Greeley a reformer, and has no expectation of any reforms at his hands, and will say so on the stump; that he believes him "to be surrounded by bad men;" that he (Mr. Schurz), however, is so satisfied of the necessity of defeating Grant and dissolving existing party organizations, that he is ready to use any instrument for this purpose, and will, therefore, support Greeley in the modified and guarded manner indicated above. He looks forward, with a hopefulness bordering on enthusiasm, to the good things which will grow out of the confusion following on Greeley's election, and is deeply touched by the Southern eagerness for Greeley.

This contains just enough of what Senator Schurz did say to convey an erroneous idea of his position, and enable papers like the New York *Times* to quote it as something likely to help the Grant party to carry the election. Coming from behind the doors of a secret conference, and publishing incorrect versions of what transpired there, is a new *role* for the *Nation*. We, of the daily press, are, of course, addicted to such things; but we did not suppose the *Nation*, after chiding us for the *suppressio veri* these many years, would fall into the same ditch from which it has been striving to pluck us. To say that Senator Schurz was "deeply touched by the Southern eagerness for Greeley," is to do both Schurz and the readers of the *Nation* rank injustice. We shall allow Mr. Schurz to speak for himself in his own way. But it is not that way that he will speak, or did speak at the Conference.

In another place the *Nation* says:

> They ask us to believe that a man who has been all his life singularly crotchety, fickle, and easily deceived, will change his ways at the ripe age of 62; that the evil influences which forced his nomination on them against their better judgment, and to their great sorrow and dismay, will, before 1876 have totally disappeared and left a clear field for the saints; that "the bad men" who now surround Mr. Greeley and manage him, will leave politics and confine themselves to agriculture and the printing of tracts; and that, after having had firm hold of the patronage of the Government for four years, they will, unlike Grant's men, allow the Schurzes, Whit[illegible], and Bowleses, to step in at any moment and "purify" in every direction. What can a rational man say of expectations like these? We believe the well-recognized distinction between demagogues and reformers consists in this: That the reformer never proposes to overturn anything without producing a well-considered substitute for it, while the demagogue is always prepared to overturn without being able to state, and generally without caring, what will take the place of the thing he destroys. He makes confusion first, and leaves the rest to chance. Is there not an unpleasant resemblance to the demagogue's procedure in the plans of some of our Greeleyite friends? Is not their theory the very one with which the mob of rioters in this city started out in 1863 to demolish the Provost-Marshal's office?

There is something adroit, but not admirable, in the construction of the premises upon which this conclusion is based. The "evil influences" which forced Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati are assumed as coolly as though nobody had ever disputed them. The "bad men who now surround Mr. Greeley and manage him," although their names are not given, and the evidence of their surrounding and managing him is withheld, are pointed out with all the confidence of Macbeth, when he told his assembled guests to "Look how he glares again." Having assumed all the points that are denied by the opposite party, the *Nation* naturally sets down as demagogues all who do not agree with it.

There is one thing certain,—this is not argument. No warrant can be found for it in Aristotle, or Whately, or Mill, or any other writer on Logic. It is especially inexcusable in those who take a whole week to prepare one newspaper. If it teaches anything, it shows that the sweltered venom of seven days is more permanently harmful than the hasty malice of twenty-four hours, which sometimes breaks out in the passionate phrase, "You lie." Commend us to Mr. Greeley's form of speech rather than to the *Nation's*.

A correspondent, whose elaborate letter reciting the reasons why Mr. Colfax was not nominated at Philadelphia we published Saturday, seems to think that General Grant and Senator Cameron are chiefly responsible for his defeat in the Convention, while Senator Morton and Mr. Jonathan Scammon were among his ardent supporters. We think there is good ground for supposing that Grant and Cameron did defeat Mr. Colfax at Philadelphia, but there is less reason for supposing that Senator Morton interfered with their plans. It is well known that Mr. Morton has been for years, in a political sense, the deadly enemy of Mr. Colfax. The theory of our correspondent is, that the nomination of Mr. Colfax was so essential to the carrying of the State of Indiana, that Mr. Morton could not fail to be his friend at Philadelphia. But to suppose that Grant and Cameron were working to one end and Morton to another, is like supposing that two parts of a Know-Nothing Lodge were working at the polls at cross-purposes with the third part. Such an anomaly in politics was never heard of. It is just as important to Grant and Cameron that Indiana should be carried in October as it is to Morton. If two of them were working against Colfax at Philadelphia, the third was not working with any efficiency in his favor. Morton and Cameron went from Washington to Philadelphia together in a special car, with plenty of champagne. To believe that they went there to battle against each other on the only controverted question which arose at Philadelphia, requires a greenness akin to that of Captain James Forney's Philadelphia Marines.

As for Mr. Scammon, we think it quite likely that he worked for Colfax, supposing him to be the President's first choice. If he erred in this particular, it was a mistake of the head, not of the heart.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has raised the cry against Governor Koerner that he is an "atheist," and therefore not entitled to the suffrages of religious people. We do not know whether Governor Koerner is a Lutheran, a Catholic, a Unitarian, or Nothingarian. We are sure that he is not an atheist. An atheist is one who believes there is no God. Very few persons entertain any such belief. There are probably not half a dozen people of any nationality in the State of Illinois who disbelieve in the existence of a God, whose attributes are those of love, mercy, and justice to all His creatures. It is certain that Governor Koerner is not one of those who, believing in such a God, habitually takes His name in vain. Nor is he in the habit of obtruding his religious opinions upon others. It is also worthy to be remarked, that we are not electing a Bishop this year, and Governor Koerner's religious sentiments cannot properly be brought in issue.

We believe that the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, the Liberal candidate for Vice President, is one of those whose orthodoxy is so extreme that he favors an amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Christianity therein. If the present campaign is to be conducted on religious issues, it is very likely that Governor Brown will be in the vocative in November, because the number of professing Christians who favor an amendment to the Constitution of this character is extremely limited. We hope, however, that not only religious bodies, but the people generally, will bear in mind that this is a campaign for the election of a President, Vice President, and Governor, and not of a Presiding Elder, a Deacon, or a Pope.

We hail with sincere joy the announcement that the South Carolina carpet-baggers are fighting over the spoils. One of them said, on the floor of the House, that there was "a year's good stealing" in the State yet. The "Massachusetts ring" think that their chances at this remaining plunder will be better if Sawyer (whom the Washington *Chronicle* charged with paying $40,000 for his seat) is returned to the United States Senate. The "Scott ring" has decided to send there Moses, Speaker of the House, who sold the Chairmanship of the Committee on Mines and Manufactures for $20,000, and the second place on the Ways and Means Committee for $15,000. There is just a gleam of hope that, while these rogues are falling out, they may be kicked out and honest men may get their dues. As the whites are in a minority of 30,000, reform must begin with the negroes, and has begun there. A number of honest and intelligent colored men have asked Judge Willard, of the Supreme Court, an incorruptible and able man, to run as an independent candidate for Governor, and he has consented to do so. He will receive the solid vote of the native white citizens, and, if 15,000 negroes can emancipate themselves from the carpet-baggers and their patron Grant, he will be elected. The chances for such a consummation are said to be moderately good.

A few women have been holding a Convention at San Francisco. They organized the "Woman-Suffrage Party of the Pacific Coast," and adopted, amid a mighty waving of pretty parasols and hem-stitched handkerchiefs, a platform. The fifth and sixth planks in it are as follows:

> *Fifth*—All persons and parties who oppose these principles shall be treated as our political enemies, from whom we will withhold our influence in politics and our patronage in business.
>
> *Sixth*—We will work for the election of any worthy candidate of whatever party who will work with us, and we will vigorously oppose any candidate of either or any party who is opposed to these principles.

Until political women get over their ideas about carrying politics into business, and about receiving Satan himself as a brother and Mrs. Woodhull as a sister, provided he and she are "sound on the main question," they will sigh in vain for the ballot they are too ignorant to use. Immediately after the adoption of this farrago, a gentleman declined to address the Convention, whereupon the same "lady," who drew a pistol on another man because he wished her to stop yelling, said that this one was a "flunkey." The elevating effect of this stamp of woman on our politics can scarcely be underestimated.

The Pittsburgh *Iron World and Manufacturer* plaintively says:

> What has been done with all the money which has been spent by the manufacturers of this country during the past three years for the dissemination of tariff literature? Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been subscribed and paid to the never ending-stream of self-appointed missionaries perambulating up and down the country. Strangers to us, they enter our offices, present on the back of a pamphlet a long list of names, demand our aid to further the distribution of tariff literature, get our subscription and money, and bow themselves out. They call next door and repeat the same performance, and thus they go from city to city, all over the country. From a thousand dollars down is asked for, and, in the great majority of cases, liberal sums are subscribed.

We are sorry that the corruption fund of the monopolists is not strictly accounted for. The lists of purchased legislators would be very interesting reading. But, after all, we cannot pity the manufacturers who are "bled" in such liberal sums for the sake of keeping their legalized permit to plunder the people. The second thief is the best owner.

Hon. James Brooks says, in his "Seven Months' Run," that the railroads of Hindostan are the most potent missionaries ever sent there. The natives delight in travelling on them, and are forced to take the common cars, without thought of caste. Brahmin and pariah must ride together. This enforced companionship has done more to break down the barriers of prejudice than all the resident clergymen combined.

The New York *Evening Post* is as blind as people who won't see are apt to be. A man who based his beliefs on its columns would think that Horace Greeley was utterly bad; that he had not a single redeeming trait of character. His idiosyncrasies are magnified into sins, and his very virtues are distorted into vices. For the long and brilliant career which reflects credit, not only upon American journalism, but upon all America, there is not a word of praise,—only bitter blame for the slips by the way. If mud enough is thrown at the Apollo Belvidere, the statue will become an ugly sight. The task is an easier one when a great mind and noble heart are hidden under an uncouth form and garb. The Horace Greeley of the *Post* has no parallel in real life. Constructing straw men, and pulling them to pieces, is not journalism.

As one leading Republican after another joins the Liberal ranks, the party of prejudice, and plunder, and hate devotes itself to proving that this particular man has been everything that was bad. Trumbull, Palmer, Koerner, Sumner, Bird, Greeley, Tipton, Julian, Clay, Schurz, and many others, have all been bitterly denounced. It is painful to think of, what a consummate set of scoundrels have hitherto led the Republican party. That organization is to be congratulated on having freed itself from such men, and having come under the leadership of such pure patriots as Cameron, and Butler, and Grant, and Clayton, and Casey, and Leet, and Pomeroy, and the long line of kindred souls.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have united in a reply to Chief Justice Keogh's attack upon the priesthood for its interference with elections. The address is an able one, which refutes some of the charges, and denies the rest. It has increased the feeling against the Chief-Justice to such an extent that he has been obliged to leave the country. He has been burned in effigy in all the principal towns, and had to be escorted to the steamboat by detectives. He will probably be permanently retired from the Irish Bench, and will receive some Government appointment in England.

The Grant press affects to be horrified at the willingness of Horace Greeley to receive the hearty support of the scores of prominent Southerners who have hitherto opposed him and are now working for him. The organs would be only too glad to chronicle the adhesion to Grant of any one of his old opponents, but they don't have the chance. The grapes are very sour.

The spirits of Washington, Tom Paine, Adams, Lafayette, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson have sent a message, through a Southern medium, that Grant's Administration has been a complete success, and that he is sure of a re-election. We fear that that medium wants to be Postmaster. Else he would never have made his pet ghosts tell such a fearful falsehood.

If the Temperance party disbands, as seems probable, its solid vote will doubtless be thrown for Horace Greeley. It is, of course, impossible for men who believe in making this question a political issue, to vote for Grant. On the other hand, they can, with the greatest consistency, cast their ballots for the great journalist.

POLITICAL.

The call of a Democratic Convention in the Twelfth District, to meet at Jacksonville, July 11, and the apportionment on which it was based, seems to have been a "put up job" to secure the nomination of James M. Epler, of Jacksonville, for Congress, over Mr. Robinson, of Springfield, the present representative; and so much feeling has been aroused that the attempt is now virtually abandoned.

—The Rockford *Register*, which has labored for the defeat of Farnsworth, is not altogether satisfied with Hurlbut, and says:

> He (Farnsworth) is a man of good legislative ability. His long experience in Washington ought to be worth something to this District and to the country. It is getting more and more the custom of intelligent constituencies to keep a worthy and able representative at his work. Men like Blaine, and Dawes, and Holman are wanted at Washington.

—A call is being circulated in the Thirteenth District, asking Judge C. H. Moore, of Clinton, to be a candidate for Congress against McNulta.

—Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, will be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

—The Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee *News*, having discovered an intrigue to send ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild to Congress, *vice* Hazelton, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which claims to know, says that Fairchild desires Hazelton's re-election.

—The Carrollton (Ill.) *Gazette* quotes from a business letter of Alex. B. Morean, known in all that section of the State, who says:

> I have been behind the scenes the last twelve months in Washington, and know there never was a more corrupt government than we have had with General Grant at the head. I am still a straight-out Republican, but not a Grant man, and I do hope that Jersey, Greene, and Macoupin Counties, where I know so many, not only Republicans but Democrats, will be wise. I see R. M. Knapp is a candidate for Congress. I congratulate him on his probable nomination, and if he is a Greeley man, I hope he will be elected.

—Congressman Wilson, of the Fourth Indiana District, with an eye single to his country's good, has had one Major Popp appointed Mail Agent for the State. The following letter, which Mr. Wilson writes to the Major, shows the disinterestedness of his motives:

> DEAR SIR: Without your knowledge, I have succeeded in getting you appointed Mail Agent for the State of Indiana. *This will afford you a fine opportunity to operate, during the pending canvass, in the southern part of the State, among the Germans.* Yours truly,
> J. M. WILSON.

—The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Press*, printed at the home of Senator Harlan, says:

> The following gentlemen are named in connection with the nomination for Congress by the Grant party in this district: George W. McCrary, of Keokuk, John H. Gear, of Burlington, and John P. West, of this county. Dr. Beardsley, of Burlington, Colonel Corkhill, and Judge Tracey were also mentioned at first, but have withdrawn. As McCrary is accused of strong predilections for Greeley, and Mr. Gear is considered doubtful on this point, the chances of Mr. West are considered by his friends as very good.

—The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ohio District have nominated L. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown for Congress, *vice* Ambler. Mr. Woodworth is a lawyer and has served in the State Senate.

—It is Robert B. Vance, not Zebulon, the ex-Governor, who is Democratic candidate for Congress in the North Carolina Eighth District. Zeb. lives in the Sixth District; and, besides, he is going into the next Senate of the United States, *vice* Pool.

—The anti-Cameron Hartranft bolt, in Pennsylvania, is encouraged by three Republican papers, and is becoming daily more formidable. Both sides are now looking forward to the return of ex Governor Curtin, from Europe, and to his position, as likely to have an important effect, and the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:

> The fact that the Hon. Eli Slifer, for six years Secretary of State under Curtin, and his companion in Europe during half of the last year, is arrayed against both Cameron and Grant; that the Hon. F. J. Cope, Secretary of Legation under Curtin for a year, is about to return to take the stump for Greeley; that Senator McClure, Curtin's most trusted friend, leads the Greeley movements; that General Irwin, of Curtin's Military Cabinet, and Colonel Armstrong, his Deputy Secretary, are openly arrayed against the Cameron rule in Pennsylvania, should make any man of ordinary comprehension understand that Curtin cannot now be harnessed to give a new lease of power to the desperate men who have vainly attempted to disgrace him, and who have heaped unmeasured disgrace upon the State.

The regular correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, writing from Jackson, Mich., says:

> Should Governor Blair array himself for Greeley, as is stated (should Greeley be endorsed at Baltimore), it will be certain to entail serious loss in the Republican vote in this county. The people here have great faith in Governor Blair's honesty and fidelity to principle and duty, and will listen to him with great confidence.

—Fitz Henry Warren requests the Burlington *Hawkeye* to say that the Associated Press despatches misrepresented his remarks at the New York Conference of Liberals. He did not promise, as generally printed, to "carry Iowa for Greeley," but said that "Stranger things had happened in politics than that Iowa should go for Greeley."

—The Postmaster of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is much pleased "at the frequent declarations of firm old Democrats, indicating a purpose to utterly disregard the action at Baltimore if Greeley is there indorsed."

—Henry B. Stanton, the husband of Elizabeth Cady, spoke at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, and made a telling speech, calling to mind the eloquence and wit and humor for which he was so famous in the campaigns of twenty years ago.

—It is with pleasure, says the Philadelphia *Age*, that we mention that the poor man who was driven from his stand on Chestnut street, below Seventh, by the police, for the high offence of selling Charles Sumner's speech, was on Saturday allowed to resume his post.

—The Boston *Journal* states that President Grant waited so long for some person to present him with state rooms on the Sound boat from Boston to New York, that at last he was unable to get any, and had therefore to use his pass on the 9 o'clock evening train.

WASHINGTON.

Notes on the Conference—Who Were Responsible for It?

Political Points—The "Nation" as a Candidate-Breaker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Obeying the advice of our next President to go fishing when in doubt, I have done it. The fish bit better than the political newspapers, and did not wait so long to be caught. We shall catch fish and beat the military traditions for the next four years. It will be a miraculous haul, but our nets have been adapted to miracles.

Returning to New York from Block Island and Montauk, I found the Conference on the eve of assembling at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

For no good reason, a tea-party of little, big, and self-complacent persons had invited about 200 of their countrymen to come to New York and ratify the prejudices of the callers of the Conference.

These were the persons who, in reality, invited so many gentlemen to come and celebrate them: The son-in-law of the *Evening Post*, the rising young adopted son of the *Free-Trade League*, and an ex-Governor of New Jersey. No disrespect to any of these! They a right to their opinions. Some of them have no faith in Horace Greeley, because he is the person spoken of, rather than the first person singular; others respect only power attained, and look upon their equals as *parvenues*; others have bitter wrongs which they wish to delegate to the country, such, for example, as having been called "*falsifier*" by Horace Greeley, and not being so well appreciated as himself. The high tone of these moulds of chivalry can be understood by the fact that the *Evening Post* of June 21 said Mr. Greeley is "loathsome," and the *Nation*, some time before, called him a "mangy sheep." Drinking thus from the pure well of English undefiled, these lofty spirits of the press coveted sympathy and a constituency. No regard had they for a man whose heart was the natural heart of man, and who remembered his humble origin almost with boastful piety. They could not perceive that perhaps they themselves were dead, or not morally naturalized into our country; for to be an American is to be whole-hearted, as to be an Englishman at home is to be whole-hearted; and, above all, to be an American one must be alive and prepared to recognize an equal, perhaps a superior, under a coarse coat and indifferent manners.

I make no defence of Horace Greeley. That would be as presumptuous in me as for Mr. Godkin to attack him. Mr. Godkin came amongst us with a mission. Mr. Greeley came with the same motive and object, a quarter of a century before. Mr. Godkin discovered that Mr. Greeley was a "mangy sheep" in the line of his mission, before many people of the country were aware that Mr. Godkin had arrived at all. I say, with some refreshing sense of satisfaction, that several thousand people who will read this letter had not, until they read it, heard of Mr. Godkin. I introduce him to the American people to a certain extent, and give him a good character. He is very well-informed, and nearly as good a writer as myself. He has a horror of being considered either a "Sentimentalist" or a Bohemian, to both of which terms I am perfectly indifferent,—particularly since I find that the long and consistent temperance, magnanimity, vigor, and talent of Mr. Greeley make him, to these men, a "mangy sheep." Anybody would rather be a "Sentimentalist" than a "mangy sheep;" and, looking at things as they are, I fancy that all men with the art and literary tendency are more or less Bohemians. I regard this continent as a Bohemian Empire. What, for example, could have been a more Bohemian exhibition than to see Henry D. Lloyd, aged 26; E. L. Godkin, aged three hundred in Europe, but not two-score in America; and two or three more, inviting mankind to a Conference because of their piques? In this country we are all the heirs of bad grammar and unideal liberty. Our families left Europe generally for their own good, and sometimes for Europe's. It is true that, when a man makes a rapid fortune in the indigo business or by provisioning transports, his sons often take, early in life, to wearing eye-glasses, and reading the *Evening Post* exclusively. But, as a general proposition, we are of no account. Lamon's "Life of Lincoln" proves this, and it is very hard on Europe to be notified of this fact. Here is a man who took the Charleston *Mercury* and the New York *Tribune* for years, and sometimes blew his nose without a handkerchief, and yet he set all the scrupulous Hapsburgs, the virtuous Brunswicks, and the Right Honorable Disraeli to accounting for him. I am afraid, if I continue this line of thought, I shall be a "loathsome," "mangy sheep," and I shall stop it.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At Governor Randolph's motion, Jacob D. Cox took the Chair,—a man of purity and behavior, whom to translate amongst the angels will require a fair quantity of human alloy. Milton never conceived such. He has also force of character and resolution, and cannot be accused of want of courage, experience, or honor. He presided, by all accounts, with satisfaction to all, and is the most regretted man in that gathering who did not with decision give Mr. Greeley support. He is not open to the accusation of malice, envy, or snobbery. What he did, he did. We still hope that it will be in Governor Cox's mind to see that Horace Greeley has lived and worked for many years without offence to any but man; that to attribute to Mr. Greeley supposititious passions and weaknesses, which owe their vitality only to the fact that nobody thought worthy to deny them, is merely to give consent to slander; and that, when Mr. Godkin accuses Mr. Greeley, in italics, of bargaining away offices already, he is a Sentimentalist, a Bohemian, and the truth is not in him.

We honor in Horace Greeley an humble origin, a brave career, suggestive interests in the good of human kind, superb success in length of days and breadth of performance, and popularity and approval, the land over, which, so far from operating to his prejudice as seems the case in some quarters, is the best test that we know for selecting a ruler. Mr. Cox himself has not always been a man of the highest judgment, provided the Oberlin letter be authority. He was afraid of negro suffrage. The majority was afraid of more agitation about it, and yielded it. And that majority means to elect Horace Greeley by its help or without it.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Thanatopsis was made a Vice President. General Dix's name had already been used in the call for a Grant meeting, and we are not aware that any man is to have two votes this year. Mr. Bryant is too aged and too pantheistic to be discussed. He has enjoyed several generations of fame and social deification, and cannot see why Horace Greeley should be President. Several millions of us can. We sympathize with Mr. Bryant's deep affliction which is expressed in the couplets attributed to the unappeasable Achilles:

> One should our interests and our passions be;
> My friend must hate the man that injures me.

We decline. That is no platform for us. General Grant could stand upon it. We respond in the words of Ajax:

> The haughtiest hearts at length their rage resign,
> And gifts can conquer any soul but thine;
> The Gods that unrelenting breast have steeled,
> And curst thee with a mind that cannot yield!

The New York *Evening Post* is efficient for Grant only when professedly against him. History does not accuse it of integrity than the *Tribune*. It could sleep the sleep of the just with its belly filled with Tammany job-printing bills; but the vision of Horace Greeley gives it midnight paroxysms. It is a Free-Trade newspaper as the wealthy organ of the merchants of New York. Whereas the Free-Traders of the West battle for broad constituencies of tax-payers wronged by partial impositions.

Better for Mr. Bryant to have gone

> To lose himself in the continuous shades
> Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
> Save his own dashing!

What can be more demoralizing to us youngsters in the profession than to see those old septuagenarians keeping up their newspaper hates as if the generation cared a row of pins about it. Let you and I, Augustus Frederick, who have pitched into each other for some months, take warning, and

> So live that when our summons come to join
> The innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm,
> We go not like these rival editors,
> Hindering each other for the Presidency.

The last line seems to want melody, but Bryant's poetry does not scan like it used to.

> God help us if no friend more kind
> To Art than Art's own self we find!
> In rival hate more power we show
> Than might make stone or canvas glow.

THE "NATION" AS A CANDIDATE BREAKER.

When I come to this part of my theme, I feel that I am pouring advice into a hospitable ear. A professional censor of everybody, like Mr. Godkin, who is used to criticising a man's book by the fine generalization that the author appears to have had no breeding, must be amused with one honest opinion of himself. The New York *Nation* is rapidly becoming a newspaper. Its figures of illustration are fully naturalized. When a candidate for the Presidency is a "mangy sheep," the Millenial day for criticism is near at hand. As the boy said to the schoolmaster, whom he had barred out, "It's your turn for a recess," so we admonish Mr. Godkin that, having, from a universal assault upon politicians, become one himself, it is his turn to be reviewed. We undertake this is a fair spirit.

The *Nation* has been a useful and corrective influence in this country. Its English is often knock-kneed; it is often the victim of its own constitution, and sometimes of its passions; its estimates of things current are often swayed by querulous considerations. But it has been able to find a class large enough to support it, and, by its perspicuous manner of dealing with technical and scientific things, it has helped to raise the standard of appreciation. But, like every publication in a popular country, this review is fast losing its classical character in its political temper. The discussion of affairs is more welcome than the discussion of questions of taste, and the *Nation* is down in the puddle with the rest of us. Like Clive Newcome, when he earned his father's delight, the young foreign artist is off the carriage-box, and down in the road pummelling a driver. Huzza! we have made an American of him. It is my judgment that, if he will keep down there, and throw a reasonable quantity of mud, and get his ears boxed to a corresponding degree, he will understand us at least.

Since this review was founded,—and it bears throughout the marks of one head and hand, and both head and hand strong, but not well "located" (as we barbarians say),—it has inculcated two or three notions persistently: That education is better than instinct; that the sentiments are bad advisers; and that nobody must gush. The editor appears to have schooled himself up to that attack upon the sentimentalites by some such painful story of the American people as a stranger might get in a boarding house, where there are several maiden ladies. It was a discovery that he made upon the American frame of mind, and he patented it forthwith. We do not know precisely what all the fuss is about. It is very certain that we are not going to change our forms of affection, or warmth of expression, and the language of our natures, now two hundred years formed in this Western disk, in order to be acceptable to the London fashions. We have listened to the *Nation* in amusement on this head, very much as we hear Captain Jenks sung in costume. We don't know what the "Horse Marines" are; we don't understand that allusion to the "Horse Marines" eating pork and beans, nor do we know exactly why a man should eat beans and live beyond his means to be a Captain in the army; but it's very good piping, and so is the *Nation*. We read and take the *Nation*, if the truth must be told, to encourage it; and, if we were to start a small town in the West, we would name it out there, or die. But, barbarians as we are, we are not entirely unaware of our relative place amongst peoples. Many thousands of us have travelled,—although, of course fewer than have travelled amongst us from Europe, whence come daily, steerage-loads of culture,—and we do not find example for manners in all countries. We are generally popular tourists everywhere, and everywhere we bear the testimony given that our nation is worthy of alliance, strong, courageous, well-directed, and founded upon the only principles sure to prevail in civilization. Whence comes it that we poor sons of exiles, pilgrims, and adventurers have worked out the realization of our Republic? In part because we honored ourselves and worshipped liberty. We were sentimentalists. The love of country prevailed over every organic evil in our confederation, and sentimentally crushed out slavery in North America. While the culture of England enjoyed, like a cockney-mob at a prize-fight, the spectacle of two of their kin committing murder upon each other, we ate the bloody dust, perished on the seas, and survived to be sentimentalists more than ever, with faith higher than logic in our country and its destinies; and, to this end, we welcome back our old brother of the South, who is the best man we know, next to ourselves, the world round. We take the highest type of the educator in America to accomplish this reunion: the journalist. May the editor of *The Nation* live to be as useful and beloved! GATH.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Ripon College.

RIPON, Wis., June 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Sixth Annual Commencement of this vigorous young College took place today. The public examinations and anniversary exercises of the different College Societies have been in progress since Friday last. On that evening, the Lincolnian Society opened the exercises of Commencement season with a delightful bill of fare, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, as soloist. The space at my command will not admit of any but the briefest mention of each of the exhibitions of Commencement-week. The public performance by the pupils of the Musical Department, which followed, on Saturday evening, drew together a large and attentive audience, many coming long distances to witness the progress made by sons and daughters. The Musical Department of the College is gaining justly an enviable reputation at home and abroad, and, under its present successful instructor, Professor J. C. Fillmore, will continue to merit it.

On Sunday evening, the Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Merriman, was preached to the usual large audience, in the Congregational Church.

On Monday evening occurred the anniversary of the Ecolian Society. This society is composed of young ladies. These did themselves and the College great credit by their uniformly praiseworthy efforts.

The exhibition of the Hermeian Society on Tuesday afternoon was, perhaps, the most brilliant performance of the season. The matter of the young gentlemen's orations was well prepared, and there was very little to criticise in the manner of delivery. All were perfectly familiar with their pieces, and there was an agreeable variety and freshness in the treatment of the topics. Miss Lena Hastreiter, the sweet singer of the West, filled the intervals with song. The stage was most tastefully decorated, and each speaker retired amid a perfect shower of bouquets.

The lecture before the United College Societies, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, was just the thing for a hot night, delightfully easy to take, and will be remembered.

On Wednesday, Commencement Day, the procession formed early on the College Campus, and moved, by way of the Public Square, to Opera Hall, where all the exercises were held, and which was already thronged with citizens and visitors. At half-past 9 o'clock the exercises opened,—the graduates, one after another, presenting their parting themes. These were agreeably interspersed with music by the orchestra and songs by Miss Hastreiter.

In the afternoon, at 2:30, the hall was again filled to hear the Commencement Address by the Rev. W. S. Alexander, of Racine. His subject, "The Claims of the Age upon Scholars," was pertinent, and was forcibly and eloquently handled. He received the thanks of a delighted and appreciative audience.

The conferring of degrees followed, and was conducted in good English. The parting words of the President to the class of '72 were feelingly spoken; after which the grand old Doxology, in long metre, "Praise God," etc., was sung by the vast audience.

The evening concert, by the Mendelssohn Society, appropriately closed the Commencement season. The solos by Miss Hastreiter, and the choruses by the Society, were magnificently rendered, and their echoes will long linger in the ear.

Aurora High School.

AURORA, Ill., June 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day has been a notable one in the Aurora Calendar. The Sixth Commencement of the Aurora High School began at 10 o'clock this morning, in the City Hall. There is usually ample room here for large gatherings. Upon this occasion, however, the crowd was so dense that many were turned away. The Rev. Mr. Tucker offered the opening prayer.

Eight young ladies composed the graduating class. Their names and themes are as follows: Nettie E. Ives, "Sunshine and Shadow;" Libbie A. Denney, "Gems;" Victoria B. Gibbs, "Icebergs;" Mary [illegible], "Grandeur of Stillness;" Mary E. Long, "Lost Arts;" Ada J. Foster, "Where Shall We Write Our Names?" Ella L. Frear, "Battle Field." The ladies were attractively arrayed in white. The essays were crisp, sparkling, concise, and distinctly and spiritedly read. Bouquets and loud applause were enthusiastically accorded each.

Mr. T. H. Clark, Superintendent of the High School, announced the order of exercises. Dr. Forrester, the eminent divine, and President of the Board of Education, presented the diplomas. Good music, from the orchestra of the Chicago Academy of Music, was given at appropriate intervals. Elder Keyes pronounced the benediction. Persons of prominence, at home and abroad, were present.

The East Aurora schools number five. Fifteen hundred pupils are taught therein, by twenty-nine teachers. Professor W. B. Powell is Principal. The East Aurora schools are progressive, successful, and, in many particulars, model institutions. STRAWS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Doolittle is spoken of as President of the Baltimore Convention.

—Governor Hoffman has gone to Newport with his family.

—Colfax last week visited his brother-in-law, Edward Wade, in Albany, N. Y.

—Thad Pound, who is an aspirant for Congress in Wisconsin, wishes it understood that his residence at Rock Island is only for the summer.

—General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, intends to reside on Long Island.

—Senator Frelinghuysen told the students of Princeton College that he had no sympathy with the peculiar views of Mr. Darwin.

—Edwin Booth is engaged to be at Albany, N. Y., the second week in January next.

—It is said that Carlyle was offered £1,000 to write a description of the Derby Day for an English journal.

—Philip Phillips, the sweet singer of Israel and peddler of song books, has gone to Europe, but will return to [illegible] engagement in San Francisco.

—Augustus P. Hascall, ex-member of Congress, and a prominent citizen of Western New York, died Wednesday night at his residence in Le Roy, aged 72.

—Judge C. D. Drake, of the United States Court of Claims, and late Senator of Missouri, has gone to Colorado with an invalid son.

—David Y. Douglass, a veteran Californian and United States Marshal under President Fillmore, died on the 16th instant, at his residence, on the Calaveras River.

—Judge H. H. Emmons, of Detroit, with his wife and daughter, sailed from Quebec for Europe, on Saturday, but the Judge will return to his professional duties in September.

—The Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, whose second "fall" has made some scandal, has resigned as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Jamestown, N. Y., and will ask the Buffalo Presbytery, this week, to dissolve his relation with the denomination.

—The oldest member of the Jubilee chorus is not Mr. Bowen, of Boston, aged 78 years, because Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mass., puts in a claim to 84 years. The venerable Doctor has been in his place regularly except on one day, last week, when called to Andover to audit the accounts of the Theological Seminary.

—One of the young ladies employed in the Treasury is a great-granddaughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, has been engaged to three men and married a fourth, and is not yet 21. She is a blonde, with lovely curly hair.

—John H. Burleigh, of South Berwick, Me., Republican nominee for Congress, is a son of William Burleigh, who represented the district in 1823.

—The St. Louis *Times* records the death in that city on the 28th, of Sallie Roberts, colored, at the age of [illegible] years, and says she was for many years the chief house-servant in the family of President Madison. Finally she was taken to Frankfort, Ky., where she was emancipated by the venerable father of Frank P. Blair's mother-in-law.

—The Eufaula, Ala., *Times* says that R. G. Young, Ringold Young and J. D. Young, of Tallapoosa County, recently tried in Busteed's Court at Montgomery as Ku-Klux, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for ten years and fined five thousand dollars each, are sons of the veritable Byrd Young, the original Simon Suggs.

Annoyances to Which Women are Subjected.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The cry has spread over the land, like a prairie-fire, that women are not civil when the courtesies of a car or place of waiting are shown them, and I am very far from becoming their champion when they are uncivil; but that matter is left for other advocates. There are things on the other side that should be faced, that require neither microscopes nor goggles, that should be brought side by side with this charge, and a right estimate will then be arrived at. It is simply cause and effect illustrated. Allow the case to be stated to the gentlemen who read this article, and they can but see how a good woman may be benignant, amiable, kind,—yet frigid as a Polar iceberg.

Before going farther, allow me to say that no one can have a more thorough respect for noble men than I have. They are the likeness of the Creator; they were the first in nature; hence they are eminently qualified to endure the solitude of life and its burdens unaided. What I complain of is, that women, as pure as human life sanctified by Divine love can render mortals, should be [illegible] grovelling scrutiny of [illegible] amenable to the law, [illegible]—look at all the men who—possibly go[illegible] women with a scrutiny that an [illegible] could not bear unblushingly, and that burns into a woman's very soul, injuring her purity by the malevolent thoughts it momentarily calls forth. It is not that women are *afraid*; far from it; but self-constituted guardians are not pleasant, and such as these are simply intolerable. I am acquainted with a young lady who has a rich vintage of beauty, all admire her, which is both natural and right, beauty being one of the choicest blessings of Heaven,—who can scarcely raise her eloquent eyes in a crowd, or on the street, for they are almost instantly arrested by some impudent gesture, to let her know she is both admired and coveted.

Women are not fools, nor can this false regimen render them such; they will not swerve one iota from the path of rectitude by these stage-glances that are so revolting to a person of purity of soul, sweetness of heart, and loveliness of countenance,—this union being the perfect earth-Trinity, before which men bow down in soul-reverence, thanking God for nothing as fervently as the love, trust, and hand of such women to share their life, and become, verily, their help-meet.

This we fully acknowledge; and, great as the evil is, it is not sufficient to overcloud the image of divinely human man; yet is it none the less a crying sin, and is a deep injustice to both sexes. It is said, "A pure woman may walk unspotted." This is fully granted; but is that all that is needed? Does not continual dropping wear a stone, and will not woman's trust and woman's temper grow impatient at this impudent surveillance? If any man doubts the truth of what I say, let him take a position on any corner that is frequented (an objectionable thing generally), and watch the passers-by. An old lady passes by unchallenged; a middle-aged woman ditto, unless very fascinating; but woe to those who have faces of beauty!—for it is utterly impossible for them to go past free from impudent observations, and only a noble type of womanhood can realize what such impudence costs. Nor is all confined to the street corners (would such were the case, for the gauntlet of vehicles would be comparatively nothing).

A lady yesterday rode in a Wabash avenue omnibus, the 'bus being crowded. A middle-aged man sat near her (perfectly unobjectionable, *had* he been worthy of the name), and observed her closely. She was interested in the wondrous changes of the South Division; he evidently thought her interest due to his presence (he was *never* more deluded); so just before leaving, he leaned forward, under pretence of seeing from the opposite window, and, with his hat as a shield, he placed his hand upon her with an unmistakable pressure. He immediately withdrew, possibly hoping she would follow; and, good woman as she was, being neither vindictive nor passionate, she would have consigned him (on the moment) to the Bottomless Pit. I doubt not, however, that the trusty Secretary of the lower regions has an account with him. This is *one* instance. I could give hundreds.

If these evils arise from our being confounded with those who are not proof against such insinuations,—which I do not believe to be the case,—I, as a woman, earnestly wish a distinction made. Officers and policemen have badges of rank; let them have their insignia of infamy, known and read of all men. It is no more than justice to those who innocently suffer for the guilty. Do men like having a sister, wife, or affianced subject to the annoyances they now experience? Should evening be given to lascivious coquetry exclusively, thereby preventing simple, healthful recreation.

Two ladies, last week, after a warm day, went out for a walk. The loveliness of the evening led them farther than they intended. Union Park was offering all the attractions of good air, trees clothed with moon-light, water dancing under its silver sheen; so they concluded to enter and see if they had not been misinformed about its being a place of assignation. Its purity forbade the thought. But they had scarcely entered when they found it to be no place for any one with good intentions, and were forced to leave almost immediately. Where a lady may walk with a gentleman, two ladies *ought* to be able to go unmolested by word or gesture, or look even. There is no just cause for distinction. It induces false positions. The presence of men becomes a necessity, whereas a higher motive ought to induce companionship, and *would* if woman could be more free in their outgoings and incomings. Now she must stay in the house, or allow some biped in boots to accompany her, in whom she feels no interest, and from whom she gains nothing mentally, unless she is signally blessed in having a friend who is a shining light when contrasted with the whited sepulchres.

These are but the outside annoyances; the others hurt and chafe the soul. Good men, even, do not live up to their higher instincts; they best know wherein they fail. Of the low and sensuous, nothing better can be reasonably asked; but, if they did not receive words of secret approbation, would they be as bold?—It behooves us all, as children of the living God, to lead as pure lives as possible, and not allow either word or deed to endanger either happiness or mercy to others. I. C.

CHICAGO, June 27.

The Lads and Lasses of Edinboro' Town.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

In the crowds of elegantly attired people in constant motion along the broad pavements, the Highland costume, picturesque, historic, and attractive, will often arrest the attention of a stranger, for not to the so-called Highland regiments of the British is the national costume of bonnie Scotland confined. Na, na, but on the broad sh[illegible] and columnar legs of splendid [illegible] six feet in their soles, and [illegible] dirk in the garter [illegible] it is seen a common sight [illegible] Edinboro. Nor are such [illegible] the physical man-[illegible] can boast of damsels with [illegible] that the ordinary [illegible] to before the blue is [illegible] type of the Scotch [illegible] tall. She is a little [illegible] florid blonde, [illegible] Her hands and feet [illegible] and sensible-looking [illegible] your colored [illegible] from a fine face is a [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29.

The tendency of finances in all the principal markets, this week, shows that money does not find so much employment in the ordinary channels of business, and is flowing back to the cities to accumulate in bank vaults. This tendency is also increased by the disbursements of the semi-annual interest and dividends on public and private stocks. Money in New York has got down to 3 per cent per annum, and the demand for some secure investment has advanced the price of Government bonds again to-day in New York. Railway stocks are also a little higher, but the fluctuations in these are caused more by speculation than by any demand for permanent investment, and, as this is an unfavorable season of the year for speculation of any kind, the prices of that class of stocks will probably not experience any considerable changes.

In the local market there is a fair demand for regular commercial discounts, but the supply of loanable funds in the banks is ample.

Shipments of grain to the East are increasing as the prices gravitate to a legitimate range, free from the recent influences of speculation, and one of the results is an increase of New York exchange in this market. Sales of New York funds were made between banks to-day at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending June 29 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$2,376,689.46	$281,781.61
Tuesday	2,615,283.87	240,403.64
Wednesday	3,001,186.11	263,880.11
Thursday	3,331,220.17	296,674.64
Friday	2,966,932.99	305,860.73
Saturday	3,279,254.75	344,071.66
Total	$18,771,147.35	$1,792,778.29
Corresponding week last year	$13,833,392.74	$1,365,365.30

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by [illegible]:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	136	150
Fifth National Bank	137	....
Commercial National Bank	135	....
German National Bank	127	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
Cook County National Bank	109	....
National Bank of Illinois	110	115
Chicago City Railway	170	....
West Division Railway	190	200
North Division Railway	....	....
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch Company	110	108
Cook County	....	100 and int.
Chicago City	....	100 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	98	100
Traders' Insurance Company	107½	110

Sales.

11,000 Chamber of Commerce at 98
5,000 Traders' Insurance at 108
7,600 Chicago City Railway at 170
10,000 West Division Railway at 196

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120	120½
5-20s of '62	114½	114⅞
5-20s of '64	114½	114⅞
5-20s of '65	115	115⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117½	117⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅝	118
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¼	118⅛
10-40s	112	....
United States 5s (new issue)	113	....
United States Currency 6s	114½	114⅞
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	....	[illegible]
Gold Exchange	....	113½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@109¾@110½	110@110½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Gold opened at 113¾, sold at 113⅞, and closed steady at 113⅞@114. Loans 3 to 1 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $34,000,000. The exports of specie for the week were $3,305,821.

The money market closed up easy at 4 to 5 per cent on call. The bank statement is favorable, showing a large contraction in loans and a considerable increase in specie and legal tenders.

Governments opened firm with an advance of [illegible]. Market quiet and [illegible] firm all day. State bonds dull and [illegible] steady, with hardly any change [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] opened steady, with but little variation in prices, except Northwestern and Erie, which opened from 1 to 1½ per cent higher than at the close last night. The market was very dull all day, and closed steady with hardly ½ per cent difference from the opening prices. Erie was weak, and declined to 53½@53¾. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $664,000 on account of interest, and $150,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coupo, '81	120¾	Coupo, '67	118¼
Coupo, '62	114¾	Coupo, '68	118¼
Coupo, '64	114¾	10-40s	112¾
Coupo, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupo, '65 (new)	117½	New 5s	....

State bonds:

Missouris	97¼	Old Virginias	42
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	34½
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	22
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	96	St. Paul	55½
W. U. Tel	78½	St. Paul preferred	77
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	75
Adams Express	94½	Wabash preferred	85
W. & F. (ex-div)	88½	Fort Wayne	96¼
Am. M. U.	73	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex.	87	Terre Haute pref'd	60
Pacific Mail	77½	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	96½	C. & A. preferred	116
N. Y. C. scrip	92	O. & M.	46½
Erie	53¾	C. C. & C.	92½
Erie preferred	80	C. B. & Q.	130
Harlem	118	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	55
Mich. Cen.	114½	Illinois Central	137
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific	39½
Northwestern	78	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
N. W. preferred	94½	Union Pacific bonds	90
Rock Island	111	Del Lack & West'n	110
New Jersey Central	109½	H. & Erie	8

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,118	3,552	4,231	1,782
Wheat, bu	28,675	63,460	36,316	19,679
Corn, bu	272,280	277,280	432,548	78,401
Oats, bu	30,470	19,095	156,719	7,819
Rye, bu	....	5,416	1,360	....
Barley, bu	....	525	433	1,450
Grass seed, lbs	3,509	....	....	4,500
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	4,030	34,800	6,740	24,320
Cured meats, lbs	125,930	48,914	496,317	189,929
Beef, brls	....	....	4	79
Pork, brls	....	....	2	280
Lard, lbs	1,160	25,950	97,000	2,100
Tallow, lbs	6,290	8,425	63,152	19,300
Butter, lbs	27,330	103,205	72,...	96,510
Live hogs, No	9,254	8,931	8,484	7,214
Cattle, No	1,388	936	2,218	2,139
Sheep, No	906	758	....	1,671
Hides, lbs	76,390	66,900	83,320	71,091
Highwines, brls	305	36	421	100
Wool, lbs	173,278	334,370	280,834	469,798
Potatoes, bu	1,328	3,863	350	74
Lumber, m	7,677	5,692	2,318	2,085
Shingles, m	2,160	1,520	1,746	2,340
Lath, m	737	762	292	213
Salt, brls	2,010	6,210	684	739

Withdrawn from store, on Friday, for city consumption: 318 bu wheat; 2,385 bu corn; 1,277 bu oats; 695 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 114 cars wheat; 691 cars and 47,100 bu corn; 70 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (878 cars), 405,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point, during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	June 29, 1872.	June 22, 1872.	July 1, 1871.
Flour, brls	26,509	40,611	24,344
Wheat, bu	148,945	182,831	300,413
Corn, bu	1,608,325	1,357,487	1,535,812
Oats, bu	269,643	789,922	161,999
Rye, bu	9,247	3,371	10,794
Barley, bu	1,835	3,520	3,650
Live hogs, No	71,228	54,366	51,785
Cattle, No	13,090	15,104	12,191
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	22,312	32,803	26,321
Wheat, bu	302,115	89,230	204,074
Corn, bu	1,413,244	1,610,818	1,476,284
Oats, bu	361,343	617,316	132,549
Rye, bu	40,645	12,189	5,338
Barley, bu	6,408	3,811	3,900
Live hogs, No	51,...	43,690	42,170
Cattle, No	8,836	10,359	9,794

There was less doing in produce circles to-day, and less regularity than usual, some markets being excited in view of the fact that this was the last trading day of the month, yet without any great activity. The receipts of produce tended to increase, but the shipments were also larger than had been expected. The storm of last evening and to-day was rather weakening on prices than otherwise, as it was regarded as favorable to the growing crop—especially corn. The most important feature noted in connection with the grocery market was the decline of an 1-8c in refined sugars, 2c in coffees, and 5c in teas. This was the direct result of the reduction in the tariff, which takes effect on Monday next. Other goods in the list were firm at former rates. Trade was good for this period of the week. In the market for dry goods trading was generally reported fair, and the feeling developed seemed firm, notably so for standard fabrics. There was no material change in values. Butter and cheese were in light demand only, and for common descriptions the market was lacking in firmness though nominally values were unchanged. Bagging was inquired for to only a moderate extent, at previous rates. Grain bags are firm, with an unmistakable upward tendency, but for other goods in the list the market was easy. Dried fruits were inactive, with prices generally weak. Fish met with a fair demand at the quoted prices. Hay, hides, and leather remain without quotable change. The tobacco market was unsettled. Fine cut chewing and [illegible] quoted "off" 5c per lb, while [illegible] was firm at late advance. Oils, [illegible] and colors remain steady. The trading [illegible] at the yards to-day was a [illegible] and for choice qualities [illegible] upward. Common descriptions [illegible] in demand, and a much firmer feeling prevails. As yet there is very little doing in the hardwood market, from the fact that the receipts are very small. Dealers, however, are very firm in their views, at former quotations. No new features were developed in the markets for metals and tinners' stock and nails—a fair amount of trade being done in each. Naval stores were again dull, and quotations are little better than nominal. The inquiry for broom corn is improving, and prices are more fully sustained. There was a meagre demand for beans and cooperage, and quotations are weak. Iron and steel were active and steady at unchanged figures. The wool market was again dull, owing to large receipts, and a weak feeling prevailed. Poultry was more active, while for potatoes a light inquiry existed. Railroad freights were active, and rates were more uniform.

Highwines were dull and inactive. Holders asked yesterday's quotation, 86c, but there were no buyers at over 85½c, hence no sales.

Lake freights were rather less active, and steady at the quotations which have ruled during the whole week. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out 23,000 bu wheat, 150,000 bu corn, and 95,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8½c on wheat, 8c on corn, and 6c on oats to Buffalo; 13½c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14½c on wheat, and 13½c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were steady at 23c on wheat, and 22c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were irregular, pork and lard being excited, owing to the fact that they were practically cornered—pork for July, and lard for June. The trading in pork was quite liberal for the season, at an advance of 5c per brl; altogether on short accounts. It is generally supposed that there is more pork sold for July to one firm than there is pork in the city outside of that held by the firm in question, and this has kept up our market about $2.00 per brl higher than the price at which pork can be shipped to the South, and sold there at current prices. Cincinnati appears to be passing through a similar experience, and the 40,000 brls of city, with 30,000 brls of country pork in stock there, is likely to prevent an enigma of a serious character to those who attempt to solve the problem of how to ship it out without loss. Lard was much more excited, but it was only for to-day, and the big advance noted will have no effect on the prices current after Monday of the coming week. An operator, who owns nearly all the cash lard here, stated this morning that there was about 2,300 tcs of June lard yet undelivered to him, and he at once bid up the price in order to increase the difference to be paid him on the deals yet to be squared up. As high as 11c per lb was paid in settlement toward the close, and 9 1-2a10c was asked for lots to be delivered on Monday. There was the trouble. Some parties had lard, but it was not inspected, and could not be inspected in time for delivery before 3 o'clock to-day; the tender of this lard was refused. Meats were also 1-8c per lb higher, in sympathy with the advance in pork and lard. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.57 1-2a12.60; do, seller July, $12.60a12.62 1-2; do seller August, $12.70; do, seller September, $12.75; do, seller December, $12.65a12.67 1-2. Lard, cash or seller June, $11.00; do, seller July, $8.70; summer lard, $7.87 1-2. Dry salted meats, 4 5-8a4 3-4c for shoulders, and 6 5-8 6 3-4c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 1-2a5 5-8c for shoulders; 7 1-2a7 5-8c for short ribs; 7 7-8a8c for clear; 11 1-2a12 1-2c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.57 1-2; 1,750 brls do seller July at $12.62 1-2; 1,500 brls do at $12.60; 1,000 brls do seller August at $12.70; 250 brls do seller September at $12.75; 1,000 brls do seller December at $12.57 1-2; 500 tcs lard at $11.00; 250 tcs do at $10.00; 500 tcs do at $9.00; 500 tcs do at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 500 tcs summer lard at $7.87 1-2; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 10c; 400 boxes ham on private terms; 100 brls city tallow at 8 1-2c.

Flour was again dull, but not quotably lower, as dealers have already modified their views to an extent fully equal to the decline in wheat, which was firm to-day. There were no buyers present, except for a limited local trade. The stocks are increasing, under better receipts and smaller shipments. Good to choice white winter extras are quotable at $8.50a11.00; red winter at $7.50a9.50; good to choice spring extras at $6.25a7.50; spring superfines at $3.00a5.00; and rye flour at $3.75a4.25. Sales to-day were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Glory) at $7.25; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 416 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 100 brls do, unsound, at $3.75; 20 brls do at $3.00. Total, 986 brls.

Wheat was moderately active, and firm at nearly the outside quotations of Friday, though with no particular encouragement outside of the fact of larger shipments, which were about double the receipts. The pressure to sell occurred yesterday,—one day earlier in the month than usual,—and that pressure was absent to-day, while two or three strong firms were in the market, taking held quietly, as if satisfied that the recent drop had let prices down some distance below the normal level. This gave confidence to the smaller operators, and made sellers fewer than heretofore, especially as there is a margin of about 9c per bu on shipments to New York, and the later advices from that point reported the market fairly active at the current quotations. Seller July opened at $1.20 3-4, but soon improved to $1.22, then to $1.23 1-4, and closed easier at $1.22 1-2. Seller August sold at $1.19 1-2a1.22 1-4, closing at $1.20 3-4. Seller September sold at $1.12, and seller the year at $1.11 1-2a1.12. No. 3 spring was quoted at $1.14, and rejected do at $1.05a1.06. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22 5-8; 26,600 bu do at $1.22 1-2; 30,000 bu do at $1.22 1-4; 16,000 bu do at $1.22; 5,000 bu do at $1.21 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.21 1-2; 5,00 bu do at $1.21. Total, 99,200 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and weak, at a further decline of 1-2c on options, and nearly as much as that on cash lots. New York was reported easier, but active; and our receipts were large, though they were far exceeded by the shipments, while the shippers took hold with moderate readiness at the decline today. There was, thus, little apparent reason for weakness, other than the general one, of too much property on the market in proportion to the wants of buyers. There was not so much July corn offered as had been anticipated. Seller July opened at 42 1-4c, and sold down to 41 5-8c at the close. Seller August sold at 43 1-2a44 1-4c; and seller September at 44 3-4a45 1-4c, all closing with buyers at the inside. Regular No. 2 corn closed nominal at 41 1-2c, and fresh receipts of do at 41 3-4a41 7-8c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 42 1-8c; 87,000 bu do at 42c; 27,400 bu do at 41 7-8c; 50,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 45,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 102,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 5,600 bu do at 42 1-4c afloat; 16,800 bu high mixed at 43 1-4c afloat; 1,200 bu yellow, at 43c; 15,200 bu rejected, at 39c; 11,600 bu do at 38 3-4c; 14,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 2,000 bu no grade, at 32c; 400 bu do at 31c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total, 390,600 bu.

Oats were active, and 1a1 1-2c lower, there being plenty of sellers; and very few buyers at any price, during a part of the session. New York was quoted heavy and nominal, and there were rumors that a great part of the oats accumulated by Mr. Chandler would soon be placed on the market, though it is not known that any of them were offered to-day. But the fear weakened the hands of holders so extensively that prices dropped 2c per bu, a portion of the decline being subsequently recovered. Seller July, or cash No. 2, opened at 29c, declined to 27c, and closed at 27 1-4a27 1-2c. Seller August sold at 27a28c, closing at 27 1-4c, cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu at 29c; 10,000 bu at 28 3-4c; 5,000 bu at 28 5-8c; 130,000 bu at 28 1-2c; 25,000 bu at 28 3-8c; 30,000 bu at 28 1-4c; 5,000 bu at 28 1-8c; 25,000 bu at 28c; 1,200 bu at 27 3-4c; 20,000 bu at 27 5-8c; 27,400 bu at 27 1-2c; 5,600 bu at 27 1-4c; 25,000 bu at 27c. Total, 319,200 bu.

Rye was dull and unchanged till late in the session; then closed weak and nominal at 56a57c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 at 58 1-2c, and 400 bu No. 2 at 57 1-2c.

Barley was inactive, except the sale of 1,200 bu by sample at [illegible]; and No. 3 at 48c. For new No. 2 barley, seller September, 60c is about the market.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Some of our merchants, dealers, and packers are becoming alarmed at the great influx of Eastern meats overland, and have sent peremptory telegrams to their correspondents to stop further shipments to this coast at present. These orders refer to dry salted and smoked meats, lard, cheese and eggs. No improvement in price is expected for some time to come, or until the excess is worked off, and this must take time, although the very low prices stimulate consumption of smoked meats. Sugar-cured hams of choice brands are now lower than prime cuts of fresh meats. A score or more of ships, *en route* to this port, have already been chartered to carry wheat to the United Kingdom. These vessels have been secured at all sorts of prices, from £2 10s up to £3 10s; and now we are informed that the last freight engagement to the United Kingdom was at £3 17s 6d, and that £4 is now the rate demanded. Vessels are now scarce and wanted. The new wheat crop has already put in an appearance, and will be equal in extent to the most sanguine expectations of any who have ventured to make an intelligent estimate as to the crop and our surplus for export. At this writing tonnage is very scarce and high rates prevail to all parts.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29.

BUTTER—Choice yellow dairy butter met with a good demand, and as the receipts of such are now gradually falling off, the market is working a little firmer. Low grades remain dull and weak. Neither the local nor outside demands are at all active, and there are a plenty of anxious sellers at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags are firm and tending higher, while other goods in the list rule quiet and easy. We quote: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no abatement in the demand, and a large business was transacted. Following is our list of prices: Stucco, $1.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $2.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ⅌ bu, 32@35c; fire brick ⅌ 1,000, $50.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, $4.00@6.00 ⅌ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.50
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was fair, but prices were not very firm: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@130.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—The market continues dull at the recent decline: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BERRIES—The supply of strawberries was not as large, and prices ruled firmer. Raspberries in fair demand. Sales 4 bu whortleberries at $5.00@6.00; 19 cases choice raspberries at 15c, 6 cases at 12½c, 38 bu in drawers at $4.00, 5 cases red at 20c; 3 cases blackberries at 25c; 13 cases Michigan strawberries at 9c, 95 cases at 9c, 263 cases at 10c, 45 cases at 11c, 20 cases Racine do at 12½c, 20 cases at 13c, 15 cases at 13½c, 45 cases at 14c, 40 cases at 15c, 30 cases fancy at 16c, 8 cases do at 17c; 10 bu gooseberries (ripe) at $1.00, 10 bu (green) at $2.00.

CHERRIES—Early in the morning sales were made at inside prices; later, owing to a good demand and reduced offerings outside prices were obtained. Sales 15 cases small at 3c, 140 bu at $1.50@1.60, 43 bu at $1.75, 30 bu at $2.00; 40 boxes (¼ bu) at 30c, 26 cases sweet at 10½c, 5 cases do at 15c.

CURRANTS—Offerings rather light, but sales were very slow at any price. Sales 22 cases at 5c, 6 cases at 6c.

CHEESE—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this article to-day, and prices underwent no visible change. Prime factory cheese commanded full prices, but for goods that are a little off in flavor there is a disposition to shade quotations. The following are the prices current: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 10@11c; Western factory, 10@11c.

COAL—Remains firmer, at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. The demand is still light, but is improving, and in anthracite the tendency seems to be upward. We quote the market firm, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $8.50@9.00; Briar Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana, block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; [illegible].

CANNED GOODS—The inquiry from the country continues fair, but the local demand is inconsiderable. Prices remain firm as given below:

Peaches, 3 lb	$2 75@2 80
Peaches, 2 lb	3.25@3 75
Pears, 3 lb	3 25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3 25
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—This market presented no new features worthy of special mention. Trade was quiet, at about the following range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The market for eggs was dull, and prices were weak at 11½@12c per dozen. The offerings were large.

FISH—Business was reported fair, the demand from the country trade being very liberal, and prices were well sustained all around. Stocks are ample. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.65@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—No improvement was noticeable in the general character of this market. Only a small business was doing, and, as for some time past, the prevailing feeling was one of weakness. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@11c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 14½@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9@9½c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10@11c.

GROCERIES—The new tariff goes into effect on Monday, July 1, and a general reduction in coffees, sugars and syrups is noted. At the decline dealers anticipated a large demand, and, as the stocks are only fair, a reaction from the low prices established to-day is among the probabilities. Candies, rice, and soaps were steady and firm. Cloves advanced 1@2c per lb. We revise our list as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@22½c; Singapore, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; powdered and crushed, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13¼c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12@12¼c; B, 11½@12c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10¾@11c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 8½@9¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 22@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4½@4¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—New apples in large supply and prices weak and tending lower. Holders also find it rather difficult to sell, unless willing to accept low prices. Sales 50 boxes new apples at 40c, 260 boxes at 50c, 340 boxes at 60c, 20 boxes red at 75c; 10 boxes (¼ bu) plums at $1.75.

HAY—The hay trade was again reported dull, with prices weak and unsettled. There was some inquiry for shipment South, and also a moderate local demand, but aside from this there was no considerable movement. The supply is in excess of the requirements of the trade, and the market has rather a downward look. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@15.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this department no new features were developed. The arrivals continue light, and, as they fall short of the demand, prices are, of course, exceedingly firm. The following were freely paid by local and Eastern buyers. Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—In this branch of the market a good business was transacted and a firm feeling prevailed. We continue to quote:

[illegible] iron	5 5-10@ 70	
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 9 10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9 10 rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3 10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 9 10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9 10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2 10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@	5 2 10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@ 6½ rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—Domestic stock was firm. French calf was quiet and easy at the reduction recently noted. A fair business was doing within the range of the following quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
County harness	35@ 37
Line city, ⅌ lb	40@ 45
Kip, ⅌ lb	90@ 1.00
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
County upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Calf city	19@ 22
Calf, country	1.15@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.55@ 1.80
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin-plate, pig, tin, and sheet zinc ruled moderately active and firm at Friday's prices. Copper wire and a few other articles were dull. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs 41c; [illegible] copper, 41c.

WIRE—3 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 3½c per lb; bails, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—This market remains dull, and quotations are almost nominal:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	18@ 20
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	31@ 33
Marline, ⅌ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope ⅌ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00@ 6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	4.50@ 5.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50@ 6.12½

NAILS—The general market exhibited a fair degree of animation, and dealers were firmer in their views. We quote: 10d to 60d, $5.75; 8d, ⅌ keg, $5.87½; 6d, ⅌ keg, $6.00; 4d, ⅌ keg, $6.12½; 3d, ⅌ keg, $6.87½; fine 3d, ⅌ keg, $9.12½; blue 2d, common, ⅌ keg, $8.62½; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Prices were the same as during the preceding days of the week. Only a moderate demand existed. We quote: Carbon, 24½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 9Sc; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 96c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 65@66c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In this line of goods there was a liberal amount of trading, and former rates were firmly adhered to.

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	11.50
Snow White	11.50

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	40
In bulk	3½

POTATOES—The demand to-day was small, and, for new grades, prices were lower. Old descriptions were almost unsalable. We now quote: New, $1.00@1.25 per bu to $2.50@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Met with a better inquiry, and quotations ruled a shade stronger. Live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; live turkeys, 10@11c.

SALT—There was a large inquiry for all grades, and holders experienced no trouble in realizing the annexed range of prices: Saginaw, fine $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $2.75; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Were in only fair request, but held firmly at the following quotations: Millet at $1.25, and Hungarian at $1.40@2.50; timothy at $4.35@4.75 for fair to good; $4.75@5.00 for prime; clover at $5.50@6.25; buckwheat at 85c@$1.00.

TEAS—We note a reduction of 5@10c on all descriptions. The new tariff takes effect on July 1, and the following prices will be current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—In fine cut and plug tobaccos quotations were to-day lowered 5@10c all around, while in "smoking" there was an advance of 2@3c. We revise our list as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 50@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 63@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Cucumbers, carrots, soup bunches and sweet corn in abundance and prices lower; sales dragged slowly. Other descriptions in good supply and met with a fair demand. Sales 50 doz beets at 25@30c; 75 boxes tomatoes at $1.00; 50 brls onions at $2.50, 30 brls do at $3.00; 50 bu string beans at $1.25, 25 bu wax do at $2.00; 200 lbs squash at 3c; 45 doz cabbage at $1.00, 125 do at $1.25, 40 doz very choice at $1.50; 30 doz cucumbers at 25@30c, 150 doz do at 20c; 20 doz carrots at 20c; 50 bu peas at 70c; 40 doz sweet corn at 10c; 20 doz soup bunches at 15@20c.

VEAL—Sale; 56 carcasses good to choice at 8@10c.

WOOD—Remains steady and firm at the following range of prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—The movement in this staple was a small one, and under heavy receipts prices were weak. We however make no changes in our list to-day:

Washed, fine, in good condition	57@60c
Washed, medium, in good condition	59@62c
Washed, coarse	59@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	42@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	71@73c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 29.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,864	9,474	668
Tuesday	3,045	13,310	221
Wednesday	2,961	19,659	472
Thursday	2,125	12,896	192
Friday	1,836	10,254	906
Saturday	586	5,617	164
Total	13,016	71,610	2,624
Last week	14,752	56,779	2,724
Week before last	17,187	57,315	3,171
Week ending June 8	17,559	63,650	3,474
Total four weeks	62,484	248,654	11,993
Since January 1	332,828	1,550,645	175,978

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,243	5,484	....
Tuesday	1,332	8,253	....
Wednesday	846	7,765	....
Thursday	1,981	12,700	....
Friday	2,218	8,484	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	7,620	42,686	....
Last week	10,710	45,133	....

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.79	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	55
To Dunkirk	.42½	55
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	24,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—To-night closes another dull and unprofitable week in this department of trade. The receipts, while somewhat smaller than last week or the preceding one, have been large for the season, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices throughout have been unsettled and declining. Neither local nor outside operators have taken hold with any show of interest, and, under a steadily accumulating supply, prices rapidly receded, the closing sales indicating a decline of fully 25c in choice, and 50c in common to good grades. The decline in choice qualities was less marked, because the receipts of such were small, the week's supply being largely composed of Texans, and common to fair natives. A few choice were taken at $6.25@6.37½, but the great bulk of the week's business was transacted at the low range of $3.00@5.50 for common natives and through Texans to good smooth shipping steers. Prices here are still relatively higher than at the East, and, if the present rate of supply is maintained, a further depreciation of values may reasonably be looked for. There has been a steady, fair demand for veal calves, and, under moderate receipts, prices have been sustained, sales making at $3.50@4.00 for common coarse heavy, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice light. Texas cattle have been in much neglected, there being no buyers willing to pay over $2.00@2.50 for through droves, while Northern-wintered were scarcely salable at $3.50@4.50 for good to really choice. Common thin cows sell as low as $2.50@3.00, and fair to good qualities at $3.25@4.00. To-day there was only a limited business doing. The offerings were mostly stale, and of undesirable quality, and trading was slow at yesterday's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.30 @6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.90 @6.20
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @2.75

HOGS—The arrivals since the date of our last review have been 71,610, against 56,779 last week, and 57,315 week before last. Since Jan. 1, 1,550,645 have arrived. Trade opened sharp this week, with prices firm and higher, Monday's receipts being disposed of at an advance of 10c per 100 lbs on the closing prices of the previous week, or at $3.90@4.20 for common to choice. This improvement, however, was lost during the following Tuesday, and since then a further depreciation of 10@15c has been suffered, prices receding to $3.65@3.95, at which range the market closed steady, with but few unsold. To-day there was a fair degree of activity in trade, and the market ruled steady at yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $3.70@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium; and at $3.90@3.95 for good to choice, with a few extra at $4.00. Among the reported transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
53	260	$3 95	37	186	$3 75	40	194	$3 85
49	272	3.87½	55	165	3.85	41	250	3.85
33	300	3 85	70	185	3 87½	73	200	4 00
71	230	3 90	43	189	3.85	68	180	3 85
48	205	3 80	38	232	3 90	35	275	3 80
70	175	3 85	35	194	3 80	64	230	3.85
63	182	3 85	60	206	3 85	43	267	3.95
46	216	4.00	65	184	3 85	78	320	3.75
51	214	3.85	64	201	3 86	56	205	3.80
62	193	3 85	60	220	3 85	133	198	3 87½

SHEEP—The general features of this market have undergone no noticeable change. As, for several weeks past, the demand has been of a limited character, being almost wholly confined to supplying the wants of the local trade, so that, light as have been the daily arrivals, they have proved quite sufficient to satisfy all the requirements of the trade. Sales were effected at $3.00@3.50 for common thin; at $3.75@4.25 for medium; and $4.50@5.00 for good to choice. There is some inquiry for lambs at $2.75@4.00 per head, according to quality.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,677	2,318
Shingles, m	2,160	1,746
Lath, pieces, m	737	292

CARGOES—The demand for lumber to-day was active, and the market ruled firm at unchanged quotations. A sawed shingles and lath were in good demand, and firm. Lath sold all the way from $2.75@3.00 per 1,000 afloat. At the close of business hours, seven cargoes were left over.

Concerning the condition of the market at Albany, the *Argus*, of that city, says:

From the manufacturing districts and from the retail yards no new features are reported affecting the prospects for lumber. Exceptions may, however, be made in the increased activity and further slight advance in Chicago market, and in the prices there; and the opinions expressed in private letters that higher prices will be realized as the season advances.

The Saginaw *Courier* says that freights are advancing in consequence of the active demand and good prices realized for lumber, and also on account of barges, hitherto in the lumber trade, having gone into the grain-carrying trade.

The Bay City *Journal* quotes the opinion of candid and reliable judges, that prices of lumber will not this season be materially modified from those ruling at present. It is stated that during the coming week not less than ten first class tugs will be withdrawn from vessel-towing and put to work towing rafts through Lakes Huron and Erie, and the indications are that this business is to assume unusual proportions, and will be pushed with energy.

The lumber district would present a very different appearance but for the check to business caused by the strikes. No differences of opinion could have existed as to the encouraging prospects on the opening of the season. These later difficulties once settled, and prices established for the season, a healthy, active business may be looked for. Buyers will wait for a settled market before laying in supplies beyond their actual requirements; but when it is ascertained that prices will remain firm during the season (to which many have already made up their minds) purchases will be freely made to replenish the stocks now run down so low through-out the country.

The strike among the deckmen loading barges in the district, it is expected will be of short duration. The time chosen for the strike, when there is so little shipping going on, shows the usual want of judgment in such movements.

The old stock of lumber is about all forward; the receipts will now be of the new sawing.

Business quiet; no change in prices.

The receipts of lumber by lake at Buffalo during the week, are reported at 9,424,300 feet; at Oswego, 9,035,000 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals for the third week in June, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, No. of M.	Timber, cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1872	15,369,360	780	....	....
1871	17,072,400	1,353	....	1,691,400

Of the boards and scantling received 10,084,700 feet were by the Erie, and 5,305,100 feet were by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 23 were:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, No. of M.	Timber, cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1872	79,932,600	2,167	....	1,224,700
1871	107,014,800	3,059	....	4,374,400

Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are $2.62@2.90 ⅌ m feet on pine and $7.00@7.25 on walnut, do. From Oswego to Albany at $2.25 ⅌ m feet.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$ 3.00
Ludington, ⅌ m	2.75
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.50
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.00 @2.25
White Lake, ⅌ m	2.50
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.00 @2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2.75
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.35
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$16.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.50@12.00
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Transactions afloat were:

Cargo schr Ashtabula, from Centerville, 8 m ft 2 by 12—20, at $18.00; 70 m ft joist and scantling at $11.62½; 66 m inferior lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Golden Harvest, from Oconto, 225 m ft, largely strips, at $16.00; 40 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Geo. L. Seaver, from Manistee, deck [illegible] 100 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo bark Sturges, from Oconto, 116 m ft strips and boards at $15.25; 89 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 30 m ft 3 by 12, 20 ft and over, at $19.60; 3 by 12, 18 ft and over, at $14.00; 100 m ft short joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Grand Haven, 110 m ft strips and boards at $15.25; 12 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Selma, from Grand Haven, 84 m ft strips and boards, at $14.00; 6 m ft scantling and joist at $11.50; 2 m pickets (2 by 3 inch) at $8.00; 11 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for all descriptions continues active, both on local and interior account, and a firm feeling is developed. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.50
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were fair, and sales were readily effected at $3.00@3.25 per 1,000 for A sawed grades.

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars ⅌ car to be added when transferred which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 29—2:30 p.m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, June 29.—Rentes, 53f 72c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton easier. Middling upland 11½@11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; Red Winter Wheat 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d. Cheese 60s 6d. Cumberland middles, 27s 6d. Short ribs, 32s. Turpentine, 44s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A moderate trade in prints and printing cloths at former quotations is all that is doing. Other classes continue as before, with slow sale. The New York *Bulletin*, in a short article in the daily dry goods report, comments on the unusual position of the wool question and the opposite interests of the two contending parties, and concluded by expressing the conviction that notwithstanding some discouragements rates must rule at full figures.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—East Liberty cattle dull; arrivals fair; best, 6½c; stockers, 3½@4½c; prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; prospects slow; best, 4½@5½c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 3½@4c.

HOGS—Dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.30@4.40; York, $4.00@4.10; prospect slow.

Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 29.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; no sales.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—COTTON—Dull; holders anxious to sell. No sales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29.—COTTON—Nominally lower; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and lower; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@6.00; common to good extra, $6.15@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.65@9.25; extra Ohio, $6.50@9.00; St. Louis, $7.75@11.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 24,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.56; winter red Western, $1.63@1.75; white Western, $1.70@1.85. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and a shade easier; receipts, 221,000 bu; by steamer, mixed Western, 63½c; by sail, 64½@65c. Oats more active and a shade easier; receipts, 86,000 bu; Western, 44½@45c; Ohio, 46@47½c; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, 45c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm; 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Dull; in buyer's favor; lambs, pulled, 61c; superfine do, 65@75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 50@51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.20@13.25; July at $13.20; September at $13.60; prime mess, $12.10@12.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady and unchanged. Lard heavy and easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; common to prime 9@12½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter, $1.50; No. 2, $1.40. Corn lower at 46c. Oats dull; sold at 36c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for trade lots.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat lower but active; extra, $1.65@1.68; No. 1, $1.53½; amber, $1.45. Corn dull and lower at 48c. Oats in good demand at 38c.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat dull and unchanged Corn opened firm and closed dull; No. 2, 39½@40c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 29c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $11.90 on levee. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c. Lard dull at 8c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.10.

CATTLE—Dull at 5@6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull. No. 1 white Michigan, $1.63; amber Michigan, $1.43. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 47@47½c; low mixed, 46c. Oats dull; No. 1, 34½c; No. 2 [illegible]; Michigan, 37½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 8c; corn 8½c; wheat to Kingston, 9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1, $1.36½; No. 2, $1.29½. Corn steady; No. 2 42c. Oats dull and drooping; 28c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley is fair demand; No. 2 54c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; prices irregular; Western, $6.50@10.00. Wheat dull and weak; new choice white, $1.85; old Western, $1.65@1.75. Corn steady; mixed Western, 64c in elevator. Oats and rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; mess pork, $13.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon active; shoulders, 6c; sides, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard firm at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 mill, $1.80; extra white, $1.86. Corn quiet; yellow, 66c. Oats dull; Western, 43c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 29—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Grain dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and firm. Pork, $12.00. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c loose. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@12½c; plain, 11c. Lard tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88@89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining at $5.50@7.00. Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.75@1.80. Rye, 70@75c. Corn dull; yellow, 66c. Oats, 40@45c.

WHISKEY—92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm at $1.45@1.50. Corn higher at 49c. Rye quiet at 77@80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; city, $14.75. Lard firm; offerings of light summer at 8c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½@5c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 6½@6½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Higher; $4.10@4.25.

WHISKEY—Fair demand at 89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal; jobbing superfine, $6.00@6.25; extra, $6.37½@6.50; double extra, $7.75; treble extra, $7.75@8.50; choice treble extra, $8.75@9.00; choice extra, $6.25@9.75; choice family, $10.00@10.50.

MARINE.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Charters include the following: To Oswego—Ironsides, corn at 13c. To Buffalo—Oliver Culver, T. S. Mott, Peshtigo, corn at 8c; prop Fountain City, same; prop Java, oats at 6c; schr E. M. Davidson, wheat at 8½c. To Kingston—Arabia, corn at 13½c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Prop Montana, wheat at 9c.

DETROIT, June 27.—Charters—Schrs M. F. Merrick, wheat to Oswego for 9c. Scow Rosille, lumber, Au Sable to Sandusky on private terms; schr Citizen, pipe, West India and barrel staves, Detroit to Buffalo, at, per gross thousand, $15, $9, and $8 on the rail; steam barge Alice Strong, railroad ties, Chatham to Cleveland, at 13c, gold, on the rail; scow Henry Young, railroad ties and telegraph poles, Detroit to Cleveland, at 12c for ties and 25c on poles on the rail; schr Grace Sherwood, lumber, Port Huron to Cleveland, at $2 per m; scow H. S. Hyde, lumber, Richmondville to Forestville, at $1 per m on the rail, and a cargo of pail bolts, from Humphrey's dock to Cleveland, at $2 per cord on the rail.

BAY CITY, June 27.—Freights to Cleveland and Toledo are $3.00@3.25. From Bay City to Buffalo $4.00@4.50, and firm at those figures. The propeller Bradbury was put in at $4.63 (special) to Buffalo.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Grain freights are a shade better and firm at 8½c on corn to Kingston, and 8c to Oswego. Coarse freights continue plenty, and rates are firm.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Grain freights are firmer, owing to a light supply of vessels, and carriers ask 9c for wheat to Buffalo and 14c to Oswego. Charters: To Buffalo—Propellers Toledo, Potomac and Merchant, wheat at 9c; bark A. P. Nichols, same at 8½c—last evening.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Rates are firm at $1.00 per ton on coal to Chicago. Charters reported: Propeller Mayflower, 3,000 brls salt to Milwaukee at 15c f. o. b.; schooner H. D. Root, 450 brls salt to Fremont at 25c f. o. b.; bark Advance, coal to Chicago at $1.00 per ton, free.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Rates are firm with an upward tendency. Vessels scarce. Charters reported as follows: Schooner J. R. Beatley, coal to Chicago at $1.00 per ton free; bark L. C. Woodruff, same; schooner Minnie Slauson, coal to Kenosha at $1.25 per ton free; Charlotte Raab, railroad iron to Sheboygan at $1.50 per ton free; schooners Atlas, Sam Flint, J. G. Masten, D. P. Dobbins, G. K. Nims, coal to Chicago at $1.00 per ton free.

We understand there is a large amount of Lake Superior freights here awaiting shipment, but vessels refuse to take it at reasonable rates because they cannot get return freights.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 27:

DOWN—Prop Buckeye, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop City of Montreal, Toledo to Montreal, mdse.

UP—Props Oswegatchie, Europe. Schrs D. M. Foster, Preble, Richards, Midnight. Steam barge Westford. Schr Portage, Oswego to Cleveland, railroad iron; schr Ontario, of Goderich, Kingston to Bruce Mines; schr Annandale, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore; schr G. Mollison, Oswego to Chicago, salt; schr Almeda, Cape Vincent to Buffalo, iron ore; schr L. Casey, Oswego to Toledo, salt; schr Netta Woodward, Toronto to Toledo, light.

WIND—South.

Miscellaneous Notes.

FROM DETROIT.—The *Post* of Friday contained the following items: "Vessels which passed down yesterday from Lake Michigan were nine days on the passage to this point. When found by the tugs they were not far from the Straits, and becalmed. Those which passed down yesterday cleared from Chicago on the 18th and 20th inst., and have reached this point in the above time by towing about half the distance.

"The revenue cutter Dix was yesterday offered for sale at auction by Collector Jerome, but the highest bid obtained—$21,500—not being satisfactory to the Government agents, she was withdrawn."

FROM BAY CITY—The propeller Peerless left Bay City, on Friday, with 5,000 brls of salt, for Chicago, the freight on which will amount to $1,250.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.—Reports have come to hand on one or two occasions of late, that vessels have been discovered with their signal lights on the wrong side, causing more or less confusion on the part of approaching vessels, the liability of collision, and, in one instance at least, of one vessel being run down, *viz*, the Forest Maid. Those offending should be held rigidly to account.

DISASTER.—The propeller Rocket grounded at the entrance of East River, Green Bay, Tuesday afternoon. She was still hard aground at last accounts.

SALE OF A STEAMER.—The sale of the United States steamer Sherman took place at Cleveland, Wednesday, the purchaser being D. Gallahan, and the price $20,500. The steamer John A. Dix was bid up to $21,500 at Detroit, on Friday, when the sale was withdrawn.

ANOTHER EFFORT.—Another effort will be made to-day by the steamer Dove to release the steam barge Crow, ashore at Stoney Island. The Crow has been lightened of the steam pump she had on board, and other incumbrances, sufficient, it is thought, to make the task an easy one to float her.

THE YANKEES OF AUSTRALIA.

Great Britain's Most Enterprising Colony.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

"The thoughts of men are widened by by the process of the suns," says Tennyson; or, in plain prose, the human race develops its energies as the years roll on. Two striking proofs of this are to be found in the rapid progress of this country and of Australia. A century ago we had a thin and scattered population of 3,000,000; now we have a comparatively dense one of nearly 40,000,000. In January, 1788, Captain Arthur Phillips formed the first settlement in Australia, landing at Port Jackson with 600 male convicts, 250 female convicts, 168 soldiers, 40 women (their wives), and 37 officers. From these not very promising elements has arisen the present flourishing State of New South Wales, whose capital, Sydney, contains 100,000 inhabitants. Six other large States have since sprung into existence on the same continent—as Australia properly is, seeing that it is 2,400 miles in length and 1,800 in width, and the population now exceeds two millions.

Of these States the most remarkable is Victoria, which occupies the southeastern corner of the continent. It is the smallest of the seven Australian States, but it is by far the most progressive. It was first settled in 1802, and was originally a portion of New South Wales, but in 1851 it was erected into an independent colony and named after the Queen. In 1841 its capital, Melbourne, contained less than 5,000 inhabitants; it now contains 150,000, and the population of the State has increased from 80,000 to nearly 750,000. To us this rising colony is likely to become a valuable customer and friend, as its Government is about to establish mail communication with San Francisco and the islands of the Pacific. The best of feeling is said to prevail in Victoria toward this country, and especially toward California, which last is natural enough, as it is mainly through the Golden State that communication has been carried on between us and Australia. The continually increasing interchange of feelings which will result from this new mail service will strengthen the friendly sentiments already existing. We should, however, have preferred hearing that California had been the projector of this new service. That ambitious State ought not to have allowed the British colony, which is about the same age as herself, to get so far ahead of her as to organize not only a mail service to San Francisco, but three mail services to England and one to India and China. It appears that the smart, go-ahead colony has taken the lead of all the other Australian colonies. Its people are styled by the latter "the Yankees of Australia," as indicative of their cuteness and activity. They have, in fact, borrowed many of their ideas from us, as well as the spirit of enterprise which distinguishes them above the people of their sister colonies.

The present Prime Minister of Victoria, Mr. Duffy, has copied our Homestead act in his land policy, and is withdrawing land from sale where it would be purchased by speculators, and reserving it for actual settlement. He also proposes to associate with the Land Department a Ministry of Agriculture, so that farmers may be incited to use their raw material in the most profitable manner. He has also announced that he will bring forward fence and impounding bills, and, in short, he appears to be doing his utmost to benefit the Colony. The revenue of Victoria is nearly as large as that of all the other Australian colonies put together; it is even greater than that of Canada. The population of the Colony constitutes one-third of the entire population of Australia, although its area is only 90,000 square miles, out of the 3,000,000 which the continent contains. There is but one British colony which is more populous, and that is Canada. Victoria leads all the other British dependencies in the value of her imports. Her savings banks contain $6,000,000 deposits, and the assets of the various building societies are over $8,000,000. There is no pauperism, and the people are orderly.

The Victorians assert that they have the best Government in the world, which may or may not be true; but the fact of their thinking so shows that they have all they desire, in so far as political institutions are concerned. Mining, which is the staple industry of the colony, is becoming each year more productive, and in 1871, the miners earned $2,500,000 more than in 1870. To facilitate mining enterprise the Government has inaugurated a system of hydraulics, which shall insure water to the miners all the year round. The public lands are now thrown open for selection; within six months after removing the restrictions which formerly existed, no less than 603,673 acres were allotted to *bona fide* settlers. And to encourage immigration, the line of mail steamers to England will have to carry emigrants from Europe at low and fixed rates. German immigration has been particularly encouraged; and an easy mode of naturalization has been projected. The Victorians evidently deserve their Yankee nickname.

A Remarkable Dog—He Prays and Swears—Lost for Two Years—How He Was Found.

Some years ago Mr. F. B. Lane took a small-sized English hare dog to his home in New York City. As the dog was very sagacious and of good disposition, he soon became a pet in the family. They called him Beauty. When Mr. Lane came home he was in the habit of taking off his coat and getting his slippers. In a short time after Beauty became a member of the household, as soon as Mr. Lane began to take off his coat, Beauty would bring the slippers and lay them at his master's feet, without having been requested or taught to do so. It was the custom of Mrs. Lane to have her little daughter kneel before her and say her prayers immediately before retiring to bed. Beauty, after quietly observing the devotions for a few evenings, would invariably creep up to the little girl's side, and laying its head between its paws in a reverential manner, remain in that position until the prayer was finished. Other evidences of surprising intelligence were shown by Beauty, which endeared him to the family.

Two years ago Mrs. Lane lost Beauty in the streets of New York. The loss was keenly felt by Mr. and Mrs. Lane and their daughter. Since that time they never passed a dog without looking to see if it was not their lost Beauty.

On Saturday, while Mr. Lane was passing through Fulton street, in this city, his eyes were gladdened by a sight of his long lost dog. It was in the possession of young Mr. Moffat, son of Mr. David Moffat, merchant, 5 Jacob street.

"You have my dog, sir," said Mr. Lane, tapping Mr. Moffat on the shoulder.

Mr. Moffat turned, and saw the dog leaping for joy around Mr. Lane's legs.

"When did you lose your dog?" inquired Mr. Moffat.

"About two years ago, down in the swamp," replied Mr. Lane.

"It was about that time that some boys chased him into my father's store," said Mr. Moffat. "We have taken good care of him since, and our folks will grieve to part with him; but if you can prove that he is yours, I am not the man to keep another's property."

"Here, Beauty," said Mr. Lane, pointing to a box, "jump up there, and don't get down until I give you leave."

Beauty instantly sprang to the top of the box.

"You have taken good care of him for two years; now try to get him down," said Mr. Lane to Mr. Moffat.

At the least attempt on the part of Mr. Moffat to coax him down, Beauty snarled and showed his teeth.

"Now sneeze," said Mr. Lane to Beauty.

Beauty sneezed.

"Now swear."

Beauty seemingly growled out, "D—m—m—i—t."

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Moffat, "that he is your dog. I was just taking him up to our summer residence at Cold Springs. There will be tears in the eyes of two lads there, who play hide and seek with the dog, when I arrive without him."

The joy experienced by Mr. Lane's family on the return of Beauty neutralized the pain they felt on taking the dog from people who had taken such good care of him.

Spanish Exiles.

At this moment two illustrious Spanish exiles are in Paris. These are Espartero, *alias* the Duke of Victory, and Serrano, Duke de la Torre. Both hold the high military rank of Field Marshal; both have resigned as Regents of Spain; both found it prudent to quit their country, after having governed it. Espartero, a champion of Isabella II. while she was yet a child, put down the Carlist war, begun and carried on to overthrow her throne, and for two years, 1841–1843, was Regent of Spain, but only secured his personal safety, at the enforced close of his reign, by seeking the protection of a British man-of-war, and retiring to honorable exile in London. In 1869, when Isabella II. and her family were driven out of Spain, Espartero was solicited to become Regent, but, at the advanced age of 77, declined the perilous dignity, which was conferred upon Marshal Serrano, who had taken a prominent part in the revolution which overthrew the throne, and he held the office until the close of 1870, when Prince Amadeo, of Italy, became sovereign. He, too, put down a Carlist insurrection, and having incurred considerable unpopularity by giving the Carlists what are considered too lenient terms of surrender, besides courteously recognizing the rank which their leaders bore in their bands and letting the priests go free, has found it expedient to leave Madrid for a time, and seek repose, if not safety, among the remaining gayeties of Paris. Most probably he has met Espartero in that city, and perhaps he may come across the ex-Queen, whose *cavalier servente* he had the credit, or rather the discredit, of having been, for some time after her unfortunate marriage, twenty-six years ago. Espartero and Serrano undoubtedly are entitled to have their names inscribed on the long list of rulers retired from business.

Honest Barber.

This morning I went down to take a ten cent shave. The barber pulled and hauled me, and sawed and scraped my alabaster chin until I thought he was about to skin me a'ive.

"What in thunder are you trying to do, Charley?" I asked, looking up into the face of the negro barber like a victim of misplaced confidence.

"Shavin' you, sar, dat's all."

"But your razor is as dull as a hoe!"

"Well, sar, my hand sort a trembles, and I'se 'fraid ef I takes a sharp razor dat I'll cut you—I know I can't pos'bly cut you with dis dull one!"

Honest freedman. ELI PERKINS.

—Josh Billings says there seems to be four styles of mind: First, them who knows it's so; second, them who knows it ain't so; third, them who split the difference and guess at it; fourth, them who don't care which way it is.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. ‖ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*6:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:30 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:55 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:75 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	†3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‖Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:30 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	8:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex, via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:45 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	‡8:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	‡3:45 p m	§9:10 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‖ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*9:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:50 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:50 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*1:25 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*1:25 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*7:15 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at the lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. 68 [illegible] Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 128 Fifth-av., near Madison.
Agricultural Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 15 and 24 Central Block.
A. L. ROSS, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robe & Ackerman.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 244 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 24 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 31 West Randolph-st.
E. R. PRESTON & CO., North Bridge, 33 & [illegible].
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 519 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 40 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 18 W. [illegible].
STYLES & FOWLES, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 6 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 & Canal & 229 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 460 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, 417 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEARNY & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph-st. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 223 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 33 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 17 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 187 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
R. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 67 River-st. Send for terms to Agents.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash-av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 289 State st, cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
J. G. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 20 North Canal.
JOHNSON & PETERS, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 236 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 236 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 350 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab. & [illegible].
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TOREY, 20 Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan-av.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich.-av (late from [illegible]).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 239 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 29 and 31 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 135 Michigan-av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS, FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, CLOGG & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 321 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & SHERMAN, 37 West Lake.
E. HAMILTON BURT (Builders), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 81 W. Lake-st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State-st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 96 and 98 Wabash-av.
GAGE, GARHART & MALLORY, 237 & 239 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co) 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 76 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 68 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 101 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av. cor. Randolph.
Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 203 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MOHR, 229 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 123[illegible] and 125 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., Wabash-av.
J. D. MILLER & CO., Wabash-av. and 42 W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 21 West Madison-st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 94 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 948 State & 209 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 133 W. Madison-st.
Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 21.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 202 Wabash-av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 38 South Canal-st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 70 West Washington-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. Lewis), 407 W. Mad.-st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 241 E. Mad.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 24 and 26 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 Wabash & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 85 West Lake-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 45 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 50 and 52 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 11 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER CO., 29 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 25 & 27 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbrokers.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 23d st., Room 2.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 290 to 293 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 5 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 263 East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 22 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 53 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
GREGAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av. near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 21 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State-st. and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich.-av. opTrem.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 32 and 34 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 151 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
WHEELER & WILSON, 333 W. Mad. & 369 Wabash.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 875 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 128 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 248 South Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 224 S. Water-st. [illegible].
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible].
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 148 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 216 West Lake-st.
Tags, and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Transportation.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 395 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 209 Mich.-av. nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. CHRISTOPH,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND NOTE BROKER,
511 Wabash-av.
Late with German National Bank. Real Estate and Commercial papers bought and sold. Real estate bought and sold. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Money loaned in sums to suit, at liberal rates.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN.
NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. Dr. J. KEAN'S having gained an enviable reputation in special diseases has induced unprincipled practitioners to copy his advertisement. It is well known that Dr. J. KEAN is the original NO CURE, NO PAY Doctor. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. [illegible] are sent free in sealed envelopes. [illegible] Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
DR. A. G. OLIN, 265 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by Abuses or otherwise. Also Female Complaints. [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

...Cases of Verdicts—A Suit ... Action at Tre... ... Day in the Criminal ... Opinions ... Supreme Court.

...with the exception of the ... the Criminal, pass into a vacation. ... Judge Gary, for part of ... the Barnum-Blake ... to be lengthy, if it be ... A Jury comes into the United ... and a Grand Jury ... Criminal Court during the present ... in session the quasi crim... It has several ... a large number of city ... drunk, etc.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

... commenced an action on the case ... Brothers & Co., abstract men, to ... the damages to him by ... to show upon his ab... a tax sale by reason of which, in ... the property referred to in the ... compelled to deposit $3,000 cash, ... and useless until he ... Supreme Court and back.

... Willis Osborn is an ac... by which she claims $3,000 as ... capias. She charges a tres... that she, being in the lawful oc... where she vended ice cream ... the defendant has by force ... front room or premises, to the ... business.

... Thomas Holihan; ... damages laid ... slander is alleged to have been ... and published in Cedar County, ... involved a charge that plain... a letter, and disposed of a ...

... Greenland took out a capias for ... He charges the defendant with ... the 24th of June, beaten him with a ... The action is trespass, the damages ...

... brought assumpsit against Henry ... John M. and Ellen ... County, demanding $10,000. ... on the chancery side, ... to foreclose a mortgage on ... Hyde Park. ... also sued August Wall... $3,000.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

... the last Saturday of the term was ... sentencing the convicts of the ... there were, on Saturday last, ... boys left over. These were ... twenty-two criminal acts, con... counterfeit check, 1; assault ... forgery, 1; larceny, 1; driving ... burglary, 6; robbery, 1; picking ... Several of the crimes involved two ... Seven were ordered to the ... term, if united, of twenty... to the House of Correction; ... Reform School. The balance re... in the County Jail, or their ... allowed to stand over them. ... the matter of the information lately filed ... Constable Bartels, of the Fif... Ward, on the relation of Laumbeer, the Court ... that Bartels, in "holding ... has been illegally ... wherefore he issued an order ... from the Fifteenth Ward Con... to be fined 6 cents and costs.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

... and O. Roussel sues Anton S. Wulff ... Hansen, in assumpsit, for $10,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions of the Supreme Court ... filed in the office of the Clerk, at Ottawa, on ... of June:

... Lathrop v. Hayes. R and R
... Glazier v. Streamer. R and R.
... Denham et al. Rappley v. City of ... Aff'd.
... v. the City of Chicago. R and R.
... Trustees Wabash Avenue Baptist Church v. ... R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... Davidson v. same. R and R.
... Church v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... Pearce v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... Davidson v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... v. same. R and R.
... Frisbie v. same. R and R.
... v. Walker. R and R.
... v. Larrabee. R and R.
... v. City of Chicago. R and R.
... v. Rock. Aff'd.
... Adm'r, etc., v. Rhodes et al. R and R.
... Harper et al. v. Ely et al. R and R.
... v. Tischer. R and R.
... impl'd, v. Davis. R and R.
... Hilton, impl'd, v. Miller et al. R and R.
... Button et al. v. Ellis et al. R and R.
... v. Tuttle et al. Aff'd.
... Peoria & Rock Island R. R. Co. v. ... Aff'd.
... v. Cole. Aff'd.
... v. Fisher. R and R.
... Dorr v. Waldron et al. Aff'd.
... v. Lincoln, Assignee. Aff'd.
... v. Hall et al. Aff'd.
... et al. v. Hermann. R and R.
... v. Crate et al. Aff'd.
... for use, etc., v. Wilson. Dis...
... v. Moynihan. Aff'd.
... v. Little. Aff'd.
... et al. v. Toledo, P. & W. R. R. Co. R and R.
... v. The People. R and R.
... et al. v. Akhurst. D. Modified.
... et al. v. Cowan et al. R and R.
... v. Hough. D R and R.
... v. Hotchkiss. R and R.
... v. Randall et al. Rev'd.
... v. Smart. R and R.
... & N. W. R. R. Co. v. Ward, adm'r.
... & Co. v. Town of Batavia. Aff'd.
... v. Wilbur. R and R.
... v. Rockford, Rock Island & St. ... Co. and Board of Supervisors of War... R and R.
... v. Scott. Aff'd.
... & I. & P. R. R. Co. v. Board of Super... County. Aff'd.
... et al. v. Warren. R and R.

THE WONDERS OF CHICAGO.

... Correspondent—The Advance ... Estate Covering the Loss of the ... Destroyed by Our Great Fire.

... and discerning correspondent, ... from this city to the New York Sun, ... The recuperative energy shown in this ... wonderful incident in the whole ... history of Chicago. It is only ... the earnest faith which every citi... to possess in the future greatness ... prosperity of the place. The re... the fire in changing the values of city ... some interesting and peculiar fea... In the new city the structures on the ... are more elegant and more substantial ... which were destroyed, even in the ... of the burned district; while acres ... of ground in the vicinity and ... of the old Michigan South... which were covered with ... sheds and buildings devoted to all ... being convenient to the docks ... and not encumbered with heavy ... have been, and are being, rapidly built up ... and even beautiful buildings, ... occupied by some of the best firms in ... Property all through this region is ... from 50 to 100 per cent more than before ...

... the West Side, and west of the burnt dis... property is worth from 10 to 25 per cent ... previous to the fire, and on Madison ... per cent more. This increase in the ... on the West Side is derived from ... business, driven there by the fire, ... sufficient volume to justify the ... Property to the south along the ... street, and in the vicinity ... Post Office site, is going up constant... that the rise in prices on the two ... through the whole of the burnt district ... equal the value of the buildings de... on those thoroughfares. A friend, who ... eighty feet on Wabash avenue, had ... frame house destroyed. Yesterday ... that the rise in the value of the ... had fully covered the loss of his house. ... South Side that I can hear of, ... the general southward tendency ... and was only hastened by the fire. ... of State street, doubtless, have ... injured by the sudden opening of ... and Michigan avenues to business, ... before the fire was drifting to State street. ... avenue will now, doubtless, become the ... retail thoroughfare. ... portion of the North Side which was ... by the old families is rebuilding in good ... This is the residence quarter nearest to ... and ought to be well built up. But ... portions of it are owned in small lots by ... who wish to build cheap homes, and ... respect the fire ordinance, which fact is ... advantage to its prospects for attracting ... who propose to build fine houses. The ... of the city is largely to the south and ... through the neighborhood of Lincoln Park ... The great advance in property is ... firm conviction of the value of the ... for commercial purposes. The enormous ... territory directly tributary to Chicago— ... constantly increasing in population ... unexampled rapidity—promises to afford a ... which will increase in the future no less ... than it has acquired its present pro... Taking all things into consideration, ... people have good reason for faith in ... so presenting prospects for the future ... brilliant than those realised in the ...

The Great Shirt Manufacturers.

... opportunity" which the daily papers of ... claimed a week or two after the ... rebuilding of their trade from our ... does not appear to have been so pro... the sanguine cities anticipated. The ... which has been taken from ... sufficiently great to have left ... a penny poorer; while, on ... many have absolutely increased ... to an extent little short of marvel... a decrease in the demand for ... goods, for instance, the demand ... as the leading establish... business in this city amply tes... of course, made to Wilson ... and collar manufacturers, ... Washington street, before the ... prominently in the front ... They were burned ... opposite Crosby's Opera House, ... heavy demands upon their ... diminished by the scorching, they ... in place of one, the South ... Wabash avenue, and the other ... House. Now they have re... South Side quarters to No. 313 Wa... men's building, where ... business. Their store ... lighted and ventilated per... in every respect. ... West Washington street em... and women, picked from ... in the city. This immense ... precipitude and efficiency ... is of immense public im... cutters constantly at ... attentions of ten successive ... washing, drying, starching, ...

PROBLEM FOR THE DOCTORS.

A What Is It Ejected from a Man's Stomach.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 29.

Mr. Darwin's idea of adaptation may hereafter be accepted without much straining, as the following fact will show. We give the facts as related to us, and vouch for the existence of the monster, said to have been acclimated in the stomach of one Jacob Holland, a colored man, residing on Lombard, between Second and Third streets, in this city. Jacob had been long complaining of an uneasy sensation, a sort of cardalyic emotion in the region of his digestive organ. For the last six years had this cause troubled him. Recently he became much worse, and it was supposed that the duty of setting his house in order, in view of an early departure, had become a pressing one. In this extremity, Jacob Holland, as a last resort, called to his assistance Dr. A. R. Earl, who after examining the patient, administered a powerful emetic. This was Wednesday morning. The physician had not long absented himself from the house of the sick man before he was summoned to return in haste. The emetic had taken effect, and Jacob had been the victim of very violent retchings. In the meantime he had thrown up a living monster. This creature was certainly not an iguana, a scorpion or a common lizzard, because it had no legs. For the want of a name we leave it nameless—but the medical faculty may be interested to know that it was seven inches long, one and a half inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick. In shape it much resembled a lizzard, but had no legs, or even pseudo legs; the mouth and eyes were rudimentary only, mere apologies for these organs. On administering a second emetic, the patient threw up a section of another one of these curious beasts.

In explanation of its presence in his stomach the man informed the physician that about six years ago he drank water from a "white pitcher,"—he remembered "dat pitcher well,"—and had swallowed something, since which time his health had been gradually failing. He firmly believed that he swallowed an embryotic alligator, or water lizzard of some kind. At any event the creature exhibited in this office seemed in place outside a human stomach. The man, since having been relieved of the presence of this singular living thing, has been steadily improving. When the patient threw up the animal the colored women who waited upon him thought it was an imp of Satan, or the creation of a witch, and proceeded immediately to despatch it with sharp-pointed sticks, a task they accomplished before the physician arrived.

When the patient felt that the cause of all his illness and troubles for six long years was well out of its late residence in his stomach, he expressed himself as the "happiest man dat ever lived." His colored neighbors came to see him, and congratulated him on the successful ejection of very unwelcome tenants. It is really a case deserving more attention than simply to become a "seven days' wonder" among a superstitious people. That the nameless zoological specimen was not a parasite known to inhabit the intestines or internal organs of the human family, it is evident that it must have been introduced into the man's stomach in an incomplete or embryotic state. The creature, it is evident, does not belong to any known order of parasites, since it has a bony frame—true skeleton—a vertebrated animal. How it survived the force of Jacob's digestive organs, perhaps for years, is the problem to be solved.

A Man Chains His Wife to a Heavy Weight, and Burns Her Mouth with a Poker to Prevent Her Drinking.

From the Pittsburgh Leader.

Last night one of the Mayor's patrol had his attention drawn to a bare-headed, lightly draped woman, who had a heavy chain padlocked to her neck, and a large metal weight, weighing fully thirty pounds, attached thereto. Thinking she was an escaped lunatic he at once took her into custody, and lodged her in the lock-up. She gave her name as Eliza Martin, and stated while they were relieving her of her bonds, that the chain and weight had been placed on her by her husband, and, that his cruel treatment had been such that she left home with the intention of drowning herself. She was met on Market street by a couple of young men who dissuaded her from the rash act, and she was then captured wandering about the streets in an almost exhausted condition.

This morning, Mayor Blackmore instituted an investigation, and there she informed him that her husband's name is Arthur Martin, that he had been in the habit of treating her in the way that was seen the night before. She also said that on last Friday night he had deliberately heated a poker red-hot, and burned her with it, and that his object in doing so was to prevent her from drinking liquor. Martin was arrested this morning.

The statement is briefly thus: He is a drayman for S. P. Shriver & Co., and with his earnings supports a family, including himself, wife, and eight children, at his house on Seventh avenue, near the foot of Prospect street. For a long time back Mrs. Martin has been so addicted to drinking that she has not only been perfectly useless in taking care of her children, but has made away with considerable of his money, and brought reproach on his good name. In order to stop this he concluded to take the law into his own hands, and in order to do so effectively, purchased a chain and secured her to a bed every morning before going to his labors. It did not appear to work well, however, for nearly every time she managed to break away, and would be absent when he returned to dinner—in short, would not be at home again until he would send the children skirmishing around the neighborhood for her, when she was generally picked up in some out-of-the-way place in an intoxicated condition. He had applied this treatment for several days back, we don't know how long, and he will not state the length of time. But last evening she broke loose, and was locked up. He says the injury on her mouth was occasioned by a fall; though in relation to his burning her on the mouth with a poker he is reticent.

A hearing was given the prisoner this morning, and the information having been read to him, he acknowledged he had chained her, and detailed the reasons he had for doing so, as given above. He attempted to justify himself, because of the trouble the intemperate habits of his wife had given him, and described at some length how she stole money from his clothes wherewith to satisfy her cravings for liquor. No longer ago than Monday, he says, he missed a ten-dollar note from his pocketbook. When asked whether he had burned her mouth with a poker, he equivocated, and said he did not remember having done so. The Mayor held him in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, and at last accounts he was in search of the requisite bondsmen.

A Millionaire in Sackcloth and Ashes.

A Saratoga correspondent of the Albany *Times* says: "Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga is a young gentleman of great fortune who is a regular summer visitor here, and who has invariably made a great display. This season he proposes to do the place on a quieter scale, on account of his mother's recent death. This is how he goes about it. He has a suite of rooms at the Congress, that under his supervision, have been so arranged as to present a rather sombre appearance, for, out of respect to his mother's memory, they have been put in mourning. A deep black border runs around the ceilings, while the wall paper is of a very gloomy color; the furniture which arrived to-day, is from Egypt, and is exceedingly grotesque in appearance and mysterious in style; nothing like it has ever before appeared in Saratoga. The gentleman announces that he will not enter the ball-room this summer, but will entertain his friends in his rooms—in an elegant and costly manner, of course—no levity. He is to drive a four-in-hand, his groom and coachman are to be attired in mourning, and mourning lap-robes, like funeral pads, are to be spread over the seats of the carriages, which will be painted in keeping with habiliments of woe. For these emblems of sackcloth and ashes he pays $500 per week. Shoddy society calls this 'filial devotion' and speaks of him as 'such a good son, but so odd and eccentric;' while common sense people are unkind enough to call him a snob, and one of the most *outre* kind.

Where Are the Police?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If there is a policeman whose route is anywhere within a mile of Adams and Loomis streets, where was he on Friday night at 10 o'clock, when a man was knocked down, beaten and robbed by four ruffians, who made their escape by firing upon a few unarmed citizens who tried to pursue them? Three or four lamp-posts were nearly beaten down in pounding for a policeman, and the noise called out nearly every resident within a radius of half a mile; but no policeman made his appearance. Have we any police on the West Side? We begin to doubt it very much.

CITIZENS OF THE LOCALITY.

CHICAGO, June 29.

A Grand Opening.

Public attention is called to the opening of the new and extensive jewelry establishment of B. F. Norris & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street, which is to take place on Monday evening, July 1, on which occasion this immense establishment will be thrown open, with an exhibition of diamonds, watches, elegant Parisian jewelry, bronze clocks, statuettes, chains, necklaces, bracelets, etc., comprising one of the most costly and choice stocks of fine jewelry ever brought to this market. Let every lady and gentleman make a note of this, and not fail to be present, when their utmost wishes may be gratified in witnessing the rare gems and other articles exposed especially for them.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

How It Operates at Sand Key.

SAND KEY LITE-HOUSE, Fla., June the 24, 1872.

Dear Mister Editor:

Soon after the okkurences menshuned in my last epistle, I was rekwested by Waddles, the Lite-House Keeper, to mete him in his privat offis. This appartmunt is lokated on the fust flore of the lite-tower, viz.: on top of the iron piles, and jest over the sandy karpet of the Key. It is airy and elewated, and, as it serves for bedroom, kitchin, parlor, and offis, it has adwantages over less adaptibul kwarters. Wen I entered, I found its okkeypant seted on a stool, and inspekting a fitten paper. Sade he:

"Mister Fogg, it is unnecessary to inform you, who are such a prommynent supporter of the Republikan Party and the Administrashun on this Key, that we air to hev reeform. 'Reeform and a Vigerus Prosecoushun of this War' are to bee the watchwords of the futur. And Reeform in our Sivil Servis has been determind upon at Headkwarters. Here is a order for the examinashun of all the attashays of this institooshin, which I trust will be faithfully carried out. It preskribes also the mode of examinashun. Wot I specially cares for in the premises," said he, reaching out his hand, and refreshing hisself with some cullered liquid in a mug on the table,—"wot I specially cares for is, that is may be thorow!"

I took the dokeyment, and read as follows:

"SIR: You will karefully examine all the employees of the Guvernamunt under yure charge, with a view to reforming the Sivil Servis and increasing its effishency, by filling up the enklosed blanks as direkted. Each individooal will be marked on a skale of 100, of which 50 will represent his perlitikal standing and influence, 25 his experience, and 25 his mentle capacity. The following questions will be asked under each hed: I. *Perlitikal Standing:* Does he support the Reguler Republikan Party and its purpus to Put Down this Rebellyon? Is he in favor of re-elekting the present Execootive? If not, is he ready to vote the Strate Demokratic Ticket, and ade in contunooing the War, declaring the resent Amendmunts unconstitootional, and calling for the repudiashun of the Nashunal Dett? An affirmativ answer to either of these last questions shood count fifty in his faver. II. *Experience:* Has he ever manipoolated a perlitikal meeting in favor of the Administrashun? Has he kontribooted to any donashun made to the Hed of the Guvernmunt? Has he pade his perlitikal assessments? III. *Mentle capacity:* Is he a family relashun of the President? Does he understand Addishun, Division, and Silense? Can he run a mess by skilful regoolashun of the dooties on imports?

"By order ov the Lite-House Bored."

"These examinashuns," sed I, "will reflect credit upon the offishal corpse of this Key. Give yureself no anxiety in the matter, Mr. Waddles, I will see the order execooted with neetness and despatch." I was abowt to leeve and execoot at onct, wen he called me back. "Wan word," he continued, "abowt Anthony Cole. I am going to use my infloeence in order to secoore him an interest in the lighterage at Key West." "Heven forbid!" I exclamed. "Wood yew reech out a helping hand to the trator wot broke up our late enthoosiastik Republikan meeting on this Key? Wot rote seech a skanderius effooshun on the Republikan Nashunal Konvenshun? Wot tore down the glorious Stars and Stripes wen"— "Stay!" said Waddles; "must we not be magnanymus to our open enemies? Wen Cole heerd of my intenshun he told me he never did think much of Horris Greeley, anyhow; that Horris had been the life-long foe of the Demokratic Party, and must continoo to be so; and that he—Cole—wood vote the Strate Demokratic Tickit in the fall."

The Key West coal bizness, Mister Editer, pase well. The korrect thing is to git the use of a Guvernment cart and mewl; employ a nigger (pade by the Guvernmunt), and cart coal from the vessels that bring it to the pile, back on the beech. When a steamer wants coaling, you cart it back agin. A jewdishus use of these meens will net from $10 to $15 per da, akkording to the number of Government mewls and niggers yew can command. A man with ten mewls to work is konsidered here a Bloated Aristokrat. But, *of corse*, yew must kno how to do it.

I left Waddle's offis, scratching my hed in deep thort, wen I met Cole himself, with Skipper Bangle, coming up from the wharf. "Wal," ses I to the former, "this here is a go. Here was I a abosing of yew in the publik press but a few dase sence, and now all is changed. Sa, O sa, Tony C., that you did not rite The Chardge of the Bred-and-Butter Brigade, and all the rest shall be forgiven." Bangle sed ... Cole took me by the hand, and roled his quid to port. "Fogg," sed he, "I cannot tell a lie. I didn't go fur to do it. Others besides me has four letters in thare name, and is capable of such a meanness. I ma be an enemy, but I am a open enemy of yure party. If I cannot vote fur Jefferson Davis fur President, or some life-long Demokrat, I am fur Grant. Nothing can exceed my hostility to those sore-heds who air attempting to split up both partys in thare effort to gane power. 'On with the Kew-Klucks and down with Horris,' is my motto. Waddles has sekoored me a interest in the coal-carting at Key West, and I shall ever remember with gratitood and affecshun his disinterrested kyindness." Upon this his quid roled back to starbord.

I was deeply affektid. "Here," thort I, "air the men who air rasing thare rite hands agin the best Guvernment the world ever see, and yet who kno that thare open ennymy, the Republikan Party, is nobler than the disgised assassin reddy to strike them in the bak." "Cole," sed I, "hensefourth we air frends!" Bangle sade so too.

That nite, wile keeping my vigil by the Lite-House Camp, I okkeypide my offishel hours in komposing the following eddytorial for the Key West *Mid-Ocean*, witch appered in this morning's (June 24th's) issue of that shete. Copies of the same will be forwarded in time for kampane eddytorials of other loial journels:

"GREELEY—TOBACCO—TAMMANY.

"A new retale cigar store has jest been opened in New York, for the prosecushen of the Tobakko bizness, by Messrs. Tammany and Greeley. The capital stok is $175, and the name of the furm is Smith, Smythe, and Schmit. To shew the inkonsistency and doopliciity of the junyor member of the furm,—who is none els than Horris himself,—it is only nessessary to state that he advertises the bizness in the N. Y. *Tribune*, as follers: 'On to Richmond!!! But yew can't get on to Rechmond if yew use tobakko, which is as purnishus in its effecks as whiskey. Specially if ye use Smith, Smythe and Schmit's tobakko, of No. 46 Smithson street!' It was a shrewd dodge of Tammany—getting Horris as a partner. Not kontent with steeling milyuns from the city, he also kontrives to gobble up Horris' shair of the daily profits of this retale trade. This statement rests on facks which are unimpeechabul, sinse they have alreddy convicted wun man of arson. Whare is Greeley now? He will doubtless lie in order to throw off this charge. But we will not doo him injustis. We charge that, insted of cutting down trees on his Chappaquaw farm, he can be daily seen, disgised in a dark wig and false beerd, behind the counter of the cigar-store on Smithson street, supplying villanus sigars at a villanus price. And yet we do him no injustis. We warn the people of this country that, wunce elekted to the Presidency, he will monopolize the tobacco-traid and take milyuns from the Treasury to enlardge his capital stok. And we do him no injustis. Will yew, will yew—Amerikans, put this cigar-dealer in power? We respond from the depths of mid-ocean. Never!

"Club rates at redoosed prises."

I will close, dear Mister TRIBUNE, by asking yure opinyon on our last grate mystery. It is a case of "alleybi." Bill Tompkins, wun of our attashays, who was formerly a seaman on bord the United States ship Niagara, Commodore Cravin, off the koast of Portewgal, wen he settled down to sivil life on this ere Key, rote a detaled account of his marcen experiences. His famus artikle was called "How the Niagary come within 2 mile of sending the rebel ramn Stonewall to Davy Jones' Locker, and Didn't." The Administrashun heerd of this, as it was a effooshun of merit, and had it sent fourth with to our Consul on the koast of Guinea, Afriky, to ade him in riting our Naval Historry. Wen Bill Tompkins wantid it agin, he asked fur it; but our Counsul rote he had sent it back by express. Evidently it had been lost. No wan knew ennything about it. Perhaps the Guinea pigs had eten it.

This is my explanashun of the loss: Gold being a drug on the oariferus koast of Guinea, the inhabitants of that redgion converted Bill's manooscript into paper kurrency, wich is, as all good Republikans know (or ought tew), a grate dele better than gold. Yures hopefully, JOHN B. FOGG,

D. C. L. (Depooty Cleaner of the Lamp).

An Old Man Killed by His Daughter's Seducer.

From the Memphis Appeal, June 28.

On Saturday last a Mr. Murray, who had lived for years in Benton County, beyond Holly Springs, Mississippi, was shot dead at his own threshold, by a man whom he suspected of having dealt unfairly with his daughter. There lived with Mr. Murray on his farm a young fellow named Barnet, who cultivated an acquaintance with the only grown daughter of his employer—a girl of fifteen. They were engaged to be married, but the match was broken off, and Barnet left the place and went to work with a person of the name of Morse, four miles distant, across the line which separates Benton from Union County. After this separation the girl married another man. In ten weeks their first baby was born, and the husband of the baby's mother sent word to the woman's parent to come and get his daughter, which he did. Old Murray then went in search of Barnet at Morse's house, but could not find him, for he was working in the field. He searched for him there, but failed to find him, for, hearing who was after him, he took a circuitous route to the house and procured a shot-gun. Murray appears to have changed his mind while searching for Barnet, for when he arrived back at the house he merely said that he would go and inquire further about it. The next day Barnet and Morse got a 'Squire of the neighborhood, and they went to Murray's to settle the affair up. There was a dispute outside the house of that gentleman, during which Barnet knocked Murray down with a rake, and then shot him through the body twice with a pistol. Murray managed to rush into the house and seize his shot-gun, and, while attempting to pass the door with it, he cried out to his wife, "I am dead," uttering which he fell and immediately expired. 'Squire Elliott arrested both parties and took them to the jail of Union county that evening.

MY SUMMER OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER TWO.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.

Leaving Liverpool for London,—or, indeed, for any other city, though the American tourist would invariably "make" directly, and with little delay, as I did, for the grand metropolis, the centre and crown of British municipal and historic glory at once,—the whole railway policy of England is foreshadowed to him in his immediate experiences. I had passed a comfortable night at "mine inn;" had taken a morning walk about the clean Liverpool streets, which gave me an appetite for my matutinal meal,—in other phrase, my breakfast,—when a glance at the clock reminded me that I had no time to lose if I carried out my purpose of going "up to London" by the 9:15 a. m. train, which, I had been advised, was, although an express train, not the swiftest train of the day.

I went to the station of the London & Northwestern Railway, contiguous to my hotel, and there "booked" myself—that is, I bought a "second class" ticket for London, for which I paid, in British coin, one pound six shillings, and this sum, translated into *American* speech, is, at the present rate of sterling exchange for currency, exactly seven and a quarter dollars. Had I chosen to go in the first-class carriages,—externally no handsomer than those of the second-class, and only a little more expensively beplushed and bedizened,—I should have depleted my moderate exchequer by an additional draft of nine Victoria shillings. Had I, on the other hand, cast away all pride, and disregarded all possibilities of plebeian contact, as well as of local discomfort, I might have saved to my purse the amount of half-a-sovereign, less nine-pence, by "booking" for the "third-class" carriages. In this case, I doubt not, the railway porters would have been a shade or two less deferential as they pointed out the carriage into which I was to go, and opened its door for me, expecting a smaller *douceur* for the service, than if I had gone a grade higher; while, if I had been a "first-class" ticket, they would have preceded me, hat in hand, and—laughed in their sleeve at my waste of money, though I might not have *heard* them say, "A fool and his money are soon parted!"

PARLIAMENTARY FARES.

Here, then, is a peculiarity, at the outset, of English, and equally all European, railway travelling. There is a constant provocation to conflict betwixt pride and the pocket, except where the latter is plethoric enough to let pride dictate unresisted. Three classes of carriages run end to end, and mixed for the most, without any attention to grade, except by conspicuous labels thereon, in the same train, on all the great British lines. This was not true, however, before the present season. Hitherto, every railway was required, by act of Parliament, to run once a day, a carriage, or carriages, in which the fare should be just a penny, English, a mile. These trains were designated "Parliamentary trains," as thus complying with the provision referred to, and thereby affording a cheap rate of transit to the classes unable to pay the expensive rates of the first and second-class carriages. In April just past, the greater railway companies co-operated in putting third-class carriages,—we must not call them *cars* in England,—upon all their trains, so that now the poorest man may travel as fast as the richest nabob of the realm. And what are the actual differences,—distinctions, let me call them,—between these grades of carriages? In England they are less, I am told, than in other European States. Here they amount to various degrees of paint, varnish, plush, and cushions. In the first-class carriages these are lavished without stint; less so in the second grade; and, in the third-class, they are at their minimum, and, in the plush and cushion way, absolutely at zero, and in the case known in Latin as the vocative. The peer and the parvenu alike pay for velvet hangings and sittings; the poor man and the frugal must sit upon the board—undisguised English oak. This is all, to the sight. Other differences exist to people's imagination, to their pride, false shame, or sensitiveness, and their fear of Mrs. Grundy.

Money, however, mixes up the poer and the publican in the first-class carriage, and they look each other in the face from the *vis-a-vis* seats, unlike our own sittings. In the second-class, very commonly gentry and tradesmen thus confront each other, and, for aught I know, sensible peers may not disdain thus to save their pounds and shillings.

Upon the journey I made to London, I was curious enough to notice the occupants of a third-class carriage, and I have no hesitation in saying that I should not have shrunk from travelling contact with one of the eight. Perhaps, as is probable, it was a party, thus venturing on a cheap grade in their confidence of exclusive occupation of the carriage. They saved, for each one of the company, nine shillings of good sterling coin, and sacrificed not a whit of good English since in so doing.

AMERICAN GRADED RAILROAD FARES.

This gradation of fares on English railways is not, however, any longer peculiar, save in its special form. The American interpretation of it is into Pullman "palace cars," or Wagner "dining-room cars," which are, in effect, grades of fares upon all the great railroads of our broad land. I am not averse to either English first-class upholsteries or Pullman's purple and gold decorations, both of which accomplish their purpose, of securing a certain sort of exclusiveness for those who can afford to pay for them. The only drawback is, that, in both countries, the high and ornamental places are alike open to the "gold stick" in waiting for admission, whether it is in the hand of lord or lubber, of parvenu or pedler, either of whom may have the sovereigns or the greenbacks adequate to the extra demand; and thus one great end of high priced travel-rates must be unavoidably defeated. It is true, that absolute exclusiveness, on either English or American roads, may be secured by taking whole compartments of carriages for one, or two, or more passengers.

ENGLISH RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A word at this point on the English carriages. They are unlike ours, and I think, on the whole, less agreeable, especially in their *vis-a-vis* arrangement of seats, tolerable only among acquaintances. Then they have doors either locked, or difficult to open from the inside. The "guard"—equivalent in office, but not in service, to our "conductor"—is only seen at stations; and any emergency of need, or danger, to the confined passengers, is scarcely provided for. The simple cord traversing all the cars of a train, and passing all in quick communication with the engineer, is not in use on the English roads, as far as I have observed. I am told that there is a mode of communication under the carriages, known to the officials; but before one of these gentry could be drawn to the scene with the "red tape" that limits him, danger, alarm, confusion, and terror might reign. Doubtless John Bull is well assured that he does things in the best possible way, and Brother Jonathan may, therefore, let him "gang his ain gait," as he certainly will, whether Brother Jonathan likes it or lumps it.

ENGLISH RAILWAY WORKS.

English railway operations are very grand in their outlay of money. While they do not run up their miles of iron track, as we do in "the States," to sixty thousand, they make the most of their limited areas, by reticulation and consolidation of routes; by solidity of their road-beds, and rails, and station-houses. Their engines, which run at an average speed one-third greater than ours, are yet very plain in their aspect. A "C., & B.Q." engine would outshine them as a peacock does a Guinea fowl. There is not a gleam of polished metal about them. But they do their work famously and swiftly, and they put money in the purses of their directors.

The London "system" of railways, including the Metropolitan "Underground" and "Highland" lines, is itself a great feature of that great city. The cost of construction, including a vast destruction of buildings, swells up into almost fabulous figures. These roads *enmesh* the metropolis with lines, visible and invisible, as if with actual iron net-work. On these, as well as on the Provincial outgoing roads, the three grades of fare obtain.

"NO SMOKING ALLOWED."

On the trains of the Metropolitan (underground) Railway, smoking is never allowed. This provision of its charter has occasioned much discussion and hostility; but it has not been set aside,—probably because these trains, often densely packed with passengers, in morning and evening transits especially, have close enough air in the tunnels without its additional deterioration by tobacco smoke. The average Englishman is said to smoke bad tobacco, and this may be a cumulative reason for not rescinding this wholesome law of the railway that underruns parts of London.

CHEAP AND RAPID TRANSIT.

While railways are at the point of my pen, I will make reference to my experiences of this very day, as serving well to illustrate the excellence of this London system of Metropolitan communication. My present abode is at Brixton, in the southwestern part of London. I gave to-day to the great "International Exhibition," which is in Kensington suburb, and, in order to reach it by rail, a circuitous route of perhaps nine or ten miles, must be traversed. We took three different railways, embracing "underground," "level," and "high-level," and beyond these an omnibus; and yet such is the closeness of connection in trains, and such the cheapness of fair, that we "did" the whole route and return in three-quarters of an hour as to time, and for one Victoria shilling each as to cost. When New York and Chicago shall equal this facility and economy of city travel, their population will be glad and "give thanks."

It is only fair to the aristocratic classes of the vast city, that I should add to this paragraph that my friend and I were plebeian enough to patronize the "third-class" carriages, but for which stroke of locomotive economy, "one shilling" each would have been "one and sixpence" in the second-class, and "two shillings" in the first-class compartments of the trains. As the result of an experiment in the cheapest method of travel, I am gratified to record one satisfaction with it. There were no "roughs" in the carriages, which were quite as comfortable as many a "street" or other car I have occupied in our own country. Our *vis-a-vis* companions were as well dressed as ourselves, which shows that, where economy is practicable, pride does not always preclude it.

THE VASTNESS OF LONDON.

If any one can visit London and not grow bewildered as the greatness of the city reveals itself to him, he must possess a *nonchalance* to which I do not pretend. London has literally overwhelmed me in a single week's outlook. I am tired of its amazing continuity and endless convolution of streets, roads, terraces, squares, crescents, places, lanes, friars and bridges, in which catalogue I have, doubtless, omitted nearly as many other designations of city and suburban details of place. I have ridden and rambled many hours, and am just beginning to realize what I have to do if I press this pilgrimage to "the bitter end." London covers, at a rough estimate, 200 square miles, with almost compact structures. Its population, by the census of 1870, was only a fraction less than *four millions*; and the vast multitude has to find, for the most part, lodging and living space within its limits. Of these limits it is worth while to think what an amplitude is absorbed to its public buildings, of which a catalogue would fill a volume, and within which very few abide for the night. Its parks, if not rivalling the "Central" of New York in single size, are yet many, and greedily eat up the city domain. Its river and railroad lines levy upon large moieties of its space, and so it stretches in every direction outwardly.

When I have walked wearily for an hour, in a given direction, say from Charing Cross to the Tower, I have discovered far more signs of giving out in my legs than in the streets and roads. Everywhere they seem to stretch interminably. Perhaps the perpetual haze, when it is not a downright fog instead, which hangs over London, and gives a mild indefiniteness to all distance, however brief, helps the effect and makes far of near. In November, indeed when the palpable and portable yellow fog rolls from the London marshes into the streets, there is literally, as Tom Hood says:

"No t'other side the way;"

and then London is at once both narrower and vaster than it is in June.

I am in danger of making this letter like London, too large for convenience. I cannot stop the growth and amplitude of the city, but I can, fortunately, put limits to the present writing, and lo! they are reached.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 1st proximo, 300 new Money Order Post Offices will be established, making 5,000 in the country.

—Pittsburgh Penn., proposes to discontinue the teaching of music in its public schools, to save expense.

—Dignity and impudence are now excellently illustrated in Central Park, New York, by the sparrows purloining the food of the African ostriches.

—The *Independent* thinks that when a child is whipped just as hard for breaking a dish as for breaking a commandment, there is need that somebody should pray for his parents that they may be able to distinguish between things that differ.

—A Constable in Ohio, lately testified in Court as follows: "I know nothing of her except what I hear the neighbors say; and in my opinion, what a woman says of another is not worthy of belief."

—The *American Journal of Pharmacy* says that 150,000 infants are killed every year by the opium contained in the various kinds of soothing syrups which they are allowed, or rather forced, to drink.

—Since the death of Beckett, the recluse, who purchased the Bonaparte estate at Bordentown, the grounds, which had been closed to strangers, have again been opened to the public as they were during the residence of Bonaparte.

—Counsel have made a demand upon the Secretary of the Treasury for infringement of the Jones patent for process for printing bank notes, etc. The claimant alleges that all the new bonds,—some $1,500,000,—were executed by his patented process.

—*The Nation*, in speaking of the troubles in the Methodist Book Concern, thinks that in churches there is a predominant feeling of grief for "scandal," rather than anxiety for truth, and that the ideal church, for most people, is not one of unquestionable purity, but one of undisturbed serenity.

—Statistics have been compiled from which it appears that during the first four months of 1872, the amount of money sought to be raised for new loans, banks, and industrial undertakings, brought out in England, America, and on the Continent, was about £160,000,000.

—The increased expansion of trade in England since 1867-'68, is shown by the following statement of the total clearings at the Banker's Clearing House, London, for the years ending April 30: 1867-'68, $3,257,411,000; 1869-'69, $3,534,039,000; 1869-'70, $3,720,623,000; 1870-'71, $4,018,464,000; 1871-'72, $5,059,722,00.

—France, during the five centuries preceding the present—that is, from 1300 to 1800—was engaged in 326 years of war, of which 80 years were spent in civil war, and 246 years in foreign war. During that period 184 great battles were fought.

—A leading wine firm of San Francisco give it as their opinion, that it is almost certain that the vintage of the present year, though somewhat reduced by frosts in some localities, will foot up greater than that of the year previous. They estimate that 5,000,000 gallons of wine will be made, besides the large quantity of grapes manufactured into brandy.

—While a Waterbury (Ct.) farmer was mowing his dooryard, a sly puppy hid in the grass and then jumped out to take the scythe by surprise. But the puppy turned out to be more surprised than the scythe, for he found himself in two places at the same time.

—It has become the custom to answer an invitation by sending a visiting card with "regrets" or "accepts" written across it. This strikes us as a piece of rudeness. When a lady has the kindness to invite a person to her home, it certainly is not too much trouble to respond to that invitation by a few well-chosen words in the form of a decorous note.

—A circular is issued in England, inviting subscriptions for 45,000 shares in the Great Western Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay telegraph cables direct from England to New York, and thence to the West Indies. The shares are £20 each. The total capital of the company is fixed at £1,350,000. The Hoopers will make and lay the cable for £1,330,000.

—It is stated, in a letter from Prague, that the damage done by the floods in Bohemia is estimated at nearly 36,000,000 of florins, one of the most fertile districts in the country having been devastated. The water rose so rapidly that the people, most of whom were in their beds, had no time to escape, and about 700 perished. Hundreds of houses, too, were carried away, and railway bridges and embankments destroyed.

—It is said that one of the first duties of the Northwest Boundary Commission, now organized at Washington, and about to take the field, will be to make an accurate survey of the Lake of the Woods. This lake, as laid down on our maps, is entirely in British Territory; but the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 makes its extreme northwestern point, a point in the boundary, from which a new direction southward shall be taken as far as the 49th parallel. It is now known that the "most northern point" of this lake defined by the treaty of 1842, was not correctly ascertained by the original surveyors, and the new survey is expected to make quite a difference in the boundary at this point between Minnesota and the Red River district, or Manitoba.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes) Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Birchl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st.

Morbid Predisposition. Thousands of human beings are afflicted with an inherent predisposition to disease. They are the weaklings of the flock; the vital spark burns but feebly in them, and will be likely to go out prematurely unless nourished and protected. To this delicate class, above all others, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an article of prime necessity. It imparts nervous energy, vital power, constitutional stamina, and these are the attributes that such weaklings require. Nature must be reinforced under such circumstances or the machinery of life will soon run down. For the debilitated, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the rheumatic, the nervous and the despondent, there is nothing comparable to Hostetter's Bitters.

Ten Reasons.—A hundred reasons might be given why Lyon's Kathairon should be used by every intelligent human being in preference to every other preparation for the hair, but ten will suffice. Here they are: Because it nourishes the fibers, multiplies them and makes them grow; because it thus prevents them from withering and bleaching; because it removes the scurf and dandruff which choke them as tares choke the golden grain; because it keeps the scalp cool and prevents eruptions; because it renders the hair as lustrous as satin; because it makes it pliant and elastic; because it is a fragrant and delightful dressing; because it does not soil the pillow, the cap or the hat; because it is without a rival in cheapness, and because no other article sold for the same purpose, in this or any other country, possesses all, or even one-half, of these invaluable properties.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 185 TWENTY-SECOND-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, from $5,000 to $50,000, at 9 per cent; also in smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground. Purchase money notes bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, horses, and other chattels. S. ROGERS, Room 48 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $2,000 OR more, on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY FOR term of years. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 FOR 3 YEARS, at 10 per cent interest on ample security on 3 new houses with 4 lots. Address or apply to C L B, 334 Wabash-av., basement office.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS 24x125 FEET on Taylor-st., just west of Loomis, $1,000 each. Long time. E. C. COLE & CO., 145 West Washington-st., or WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2-STORY DWELLING AND lot on Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. Call at Mason Cabinet Organ Factory, 43 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS TIME, 6 PER CENT interest; several one and a half story COTTAGES, on monthly payments, or on premises and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 78 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 48x118, on West Polk, east of Halsted-st; 100x83 northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at No. 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VAN BUREN, JACKson and Adams-sts., just west of railroad, $750 each. DAVID WILLIAMS, 212 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THREE SUBDIVISIONS, of ten acres each, that I will sell in bulk and on very long time. Twenty acres of this property are near Dexter Park; ten acres south of the city; State-st., Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. running through. NELSON THOMASSON, 323 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY, LEAVITT, Davis, Shober, North-av., Kimball, Humboldt, Mead, Dickens-sts., and Fullerton-av., at very low prices, and on easy terms of payment. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, FOUR MILES from Court House, 2-story frame house with brick basement. Lot 50x129. Price $2,650, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST. BUSINESS LOT, AND nice residence lots on North, West, and South Sides, very low, without any cash down. Inquire at 504 State-st. of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES, WITH water and large lots, corner of Western-av. and Hubbard-st.; long time. Also cheap lots. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 Park-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST. BEtween Harrison and Mather, 36x160 feet. Inquire of F. J. ROELLE, 351 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 573 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, 508 and 510 Michigan-av., now occupied as offices, but will be restored to good condition as dwellings; possession can be had at any time after 1st of July. Price, $16,000 each; one-half can remain at 8 per cent; title perfect. Apply at Treasurer's Office Illinois Central R. R. Co., on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—56x131 feet southwest corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW COTTAGE OF 5 rooms, closets and pantry. Lot 25x125. Inquire on premises 1092 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF CHOICE GROUND, fenced and subdivided, near Cornell-st. Section 34, 38, 14; $25,000. Easy terms. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 308 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST., LOT 50 FEET, east front, on Hurlbut st., near Sophia. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE— TWO DOUBLE TEAMS WITH wagons and harness complete; also 2 buggies cheap, and 2 barns and yard to rent. Call in the forenoon at 117 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FACING PARK AND WARren-avs, and Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., and Central Park, very cheap, on easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK-ST., LOT 50 FEET ON the east side of Mohawk-st., near Sophia. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, west front 24 feet, near Pacific Hotel. Government building; will be sold low if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF the city, just outside the fire limits, cheap and on easy terms. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 137½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—1½ ACRES ON STATE-st., near Twenty-second-st. and Rock Island car shops. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—A TWO-STORY frame and brick basement house of 11 rooms, bath room, sewerage, and lot 42x150 feet to alley, No. 866 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A COTTAGE house, and lot 25x115, No. 736 West Lake-st., near Robey, being one of the best business locations on the West Side. Cheapest lot in market. Complete abstract furnished. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE FOR SALE or rent, 3 houses of 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and 1 new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe. Prices from $2,500 to $3,500. Rent from $20 to $25 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. Lots will be sold on five years time to those who will build. All who wish to purchase take notice; I deal in no property but my own, and therefore cannot be undersold. Office opposite depot, Evanston, and Room 12, 84 South Canal-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—GARDEN LOT, 10 ACRES, FOR $3,000 on easy terms; on road (Vincennes) 1½ miles from Washington Heights dummy. AYRES & ROFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND IN TOWN of Hyde Park, on Michigan and Indiana-avs., near Englewood; 1,300 feet east and west front on Michigan, and 650 feet east front on Indiana-av. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker and Notary Public, Room 7, Wadsworth Block, 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 5 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a. m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—... monthly or other payments. Inquire at C. B. & Q. Railroad crossing, 504 State-st, of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, JUST south of Brighton; will sell cheap and on very easy terms, only one-tenth cash. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 137½ West Madison st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FEET EACH FRONTing east on Douglas Park, south on Sixteenth-st., 3 blocks from the station, and 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city. These lots, with the improvements in progress, will equal in value Union Park lots in five years. Call and see plats; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 WELL IMPROVED SMALL farms one mile from St. Charles, Ill.; one of 46 acres and one of 40 acres. S. R. BUTTLES, 305 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—PARTIES HAVing lots for sale in the burned district, South Chicago, will please call at my office. E. H. CUMMINGS, Office parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph, near Dearborn.

WANTED—A PIECE OF UNIMPROVED CITY or suburban property for a cash customer; South Side preferred. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—THE lease, fixtures and stock, of a first-class retail shoe store for sale, the best location in the city, store and fixtures new, stock composed entirely of fresh goods received within the last sixty days direct from the manufacturers. The whole or a part of stock offered with easy terms, or the lease and fixtures separately. Apply for further information at 74 East Madison-st.

A GOOD PAYING DRUG STORE, WELL LOcated, for sale. Address K 49, Tribune office.

ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR sale our Copper Alcohol Still of 300 gallons per day capacity. It has all the apparatus complete for manufacturing the best of alcohol and has been used but little. Will send photograph of it to all interested. Terms low. Address J. G. TRUE & CO., Portland, Maine.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MAKING MONEY. We are offering State and County rights of the Varney Carriage Jack, the best thing for the purpose ever invented, at prices and on such terms as cannot fail to make it for the interest of persons in search of business to investigate it; a few good agents wanted. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st., Chicago.

HUNDREDS OF BUSINESS MEN COME TO Chicago seeking business and investment. I can place two or three at once. A. H. FEER, 81 West Randolph-st.

INSURANCE AGENCY, WITH A GOOD LIST OF renewals for sale. For one desiring to enter upon a well-established and good paying business this affords a rare opportunity. Address LIFE INSURANCE, care Carrier 24.

MARKET AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, at Twenty-second-st. will be sold for $300, with lease, fixtures and stock, if applied for within three days, great bargain.

SAMPLE ROOM AND FIXTURES, WITH OR without stock. Must be sold. Rent free until Aug 1. J. A. DICKSON & CO., 126 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, GOOD business location, and good north skylight; rent reasonable. Apply to THOMAS WAND, Onarga, Iroquois Co., Ill.

VINEGAR WORKS FOR SALE—ONE of the oldest established and best paying Vinegar Works in the city, in perfect working order; capacity 250 to 300 barrels per month; will take part pay in vinegar; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address or call for 3 days at Room 9, 73 South Canal-st.

$500 SECURES RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in stock (assume $1,000, with genteel strictly cash business, clearing over $100 monthly; established over three years, and safe investment; no bonus or further capital required. 36 West Washington-st. Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD RE-sponsible party to take half interest in coal and wood trade, already established, must have from $3,000 to $5,000 cash. Address, with references, N 11, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS SIX years established in the city. A business of over $100,000 done last year, and, with the assistance of means and business ability, can be increased to three times that amount this year. For particulars, call on or address J. R. FAY, 120 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $3,000, in the furniture business; location, a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, west of Chicago. A good opening for a stock of furniture. Address R. COLTON, 17 Michigan-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH MONEY—IN A well established commission business, the party having been in said business here about eight years, and has a good class of country shippers; also an Eastern order trade; can command a trade of nearly two million bushels of grain per year. Any one who has money can get into a good business in less than a week. Address K 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD, REliable man, with from $400 to $600, to invest in a first class paying business; the best of reference given and required. Address E 33, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY ON $5 CAPItal. 12 fast selling articles, 3 to 6 of each, that sell for 25 to 50 cents each, sent for $5; retail for $15.50. Our $10 outfit retails for $35, $20 outfit for $75.50. Men and women are making $15 a day. This rare chance for 30 days; affords an opportunity for beginners to start a fortune. Send money in registered letters only. A. RAY, 290 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE, ACTIVE NEWS agents to run on trains. McKEEVER & SMITH, Peoria, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE; $5 per day; also rooms to rent, at 272 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OFFICE RAILING, GOOD AS new. J. F. NICHOLS, 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL BOAT, TWO UPright engines and screws, marine boiler, in perfect running order. Inquire at Lumberman's Exchange, Room 7, or 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—READY-MADE COTtages. DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in a country jewelry store to complete the trade and make himself generally useful. Address ROBBIN & HAMILTON, 208 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE ENtry clerk. Address, stating experience, references, and salary wanted, K 39, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD CARVER TO GO to the country. Address JOHN MOORE, Pierceton, Ind.

WANTED—3 GOOD PATTERN-MAKERS, ACquainted with building work. Apply immediately at Union Foundry Works, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—2 GOOD MOULDERS, NON UNION, acquainted with building work. Highest wages paid. Union Foundry Works, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE AND WAGON maker; one on buggy bodies and gearings; and 100 two-horse wagons and general jobbing. JAMES WILEY, Wethersfield, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—BAKER—A GOOD SECOND HAND on bread, at McCLURE'S Bakery, 199 Blue Island-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the jewelry business. Address with references and particulars G 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY AS BODY-SERVANT, TO make himself generally useful. Inquire, after 9 a. m., at 144 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS AT 241 WEST Randolph-st.

WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL be offered to No. 1 men to represent the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, in the city. Call at home office, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR HORN'S Pier, Wis.; also one shoemaker and one wagonmaker. Inquire at 108 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN active, experienced, traveling salesman of unexceptional character and habits. One acquainted with clothing or furnishing goods preferred. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—3,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR railroads in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois. Wages from $1.75 to $2.25; board $4 per week; station work at from 25 to 30c per yard; fare and board furnished to the work. Tie choppers at 15c a piece. Farm hands, saw mill laborers, &c., the highest prices paid. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR ASHLAND, Wisconsin, $2.50 per day. Day board $4.00 per week. Apply at office of Company's Agent, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR CITY WORK; 200 railroad men for Illinois; 200 more spikers and ironmen for North Pacific, wages $3 per day; 150 for Michigan and Wisconsin, wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; woodchoppers, $1.50 per cord; farm and sawmill hands at big wages. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR different roads, wages $2.25 per day; 50 sawmill hands, wages $30 per month and board, free fare. Call early at 36 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—3 LABORERS IN THE CITY AND 7 men and 2 boys on a farm. Apply at 89 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITER. NONE other need apply. Cafe Herman, 124 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S HELPER AND FIRSTclass restaurant and hotel white waiters, at 197 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO CARVE MEATS AND assist at the bar. Apply at the Old California House, 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOTTLER, AT LANG BROS., 60 West Pearson-st., between Wells and Franklin.

WANTED—TWO STOUT YOUNG MEN TO drive brick teams. Apply at corner of Eighteenth-st. and South Halsted-st. R. F. HUTCHISON & SON.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR WISCONSIN CENtral Railroad; wages $2 to $1.50; 20 farm hands, wages $26 to $35 per month and board; also saw-mill hands. Apply at 89 West Randolph-st., and 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—MAN FOR FARM, GOOD WAGES paid. None but good men need apply; also one man to drive sprinkling wagon, and none but them that have driven sprinklers need apply. Call to-day at 12 o'clock, at No. 183 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 189 West Madison st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 102 Walnut-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman to cook and be generally useful; permanent place; good wages. 167 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, and second girl, at 288 Michigan-av., immediately.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK IN private family on South Side, and where two girls are kept. Wages good. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN nurse girl. Must speak correct German. Apply Monday and Tuesday, at 628 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL; also, a second girl at 209 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT 17 UNION-ST., TWO GIRLS, one for dining-room and one for kitchen work. No washing to be done.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO SEW BY HAND ON fine shop coats. 163 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT 136 PRAIRIE-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. ... Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses, on boats and vessels. Apply at 86 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALES LADIES, neat and intelligent, in the confectionery, No. 79 South Halsted-st., adjoining the Academy of Music. Apply Monday evening at the store. M. McNEAL.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY at 62 North Sheldon-st., for two days.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR MUNGER'S LAUNdry. Apply at Laundry, 172 Michigan-st. (southeast corner of La Salle,) or at offices 113 State-st., and 28 South Desplaines-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.—To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS'S NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.—MANUFACTORIES: 1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailors' System" of dresscutting the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the old "cut-and-try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours, and will save time and expense. Call at 946 Wabash-av., and see it tested, free of charge, for a few days. 50 agents wanted immediately, for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $40 to $50 per week.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL OR SAVINGS bank charter, or both, for which reasonable compensation will be paid. Address G, Bryan Block, Room 50, Chicago.

WANTED—FLOORS AND SHIP DECKS TO plane, either new or old, by investor of Eureka Floor and Deck Planer. Gonney and State for sale. Address T. O'CALLAHAN, No. 123 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN THAT CAN RAISE $5, $10, $15, $20, $30 or $50, for an easy business in which there is a sure certainty of $5 to $20 a day. Samples worth $1 sent for 50 cents. A. RAY, 290 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SAW MILL IN some good location. Would not object to saw and grist mill combined. Apply to E. COTON, Hinsdale, Du Page County, Illinois.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 78 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—CRACKER MACHINE, CHEAP, or will be exchanged for horse and buggy. Inquire of J. J. H., 180 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GALESBURG heater screw press, in good order. Address R. S. RICHMOND, Chebanse, Ill.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, SMOKESTACK, dormant and hay scales; also, several platform scales, trunks, &c. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STEAM ENgine, one-half less than cost; 12 horse-power; $350. 757 West Tyler-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 54 Market-st., Central Block.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GRAY MARE ABOUT 8 YEARS OLD; two round shoes on front feet. Return to 483 South Halsted-st. and be rewarded.

LOST—A SMALL DARK BROWN MARE, forelock cut square, small star on forehead, without shoes, scars on legs and back. Information to be given to W. GRAY, Powell's hotel, corner of Milwaukee and Western aves.

LOST—IN FRONT OF 902 MICHIGAN-AV., AN autograph album; finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 447 Michigan-av.

STRAYED—FROM 8 NORTH SHELDON-ST., ON Saturday, June 29, a red cow, with some white, medium size, and crooked horns. The finder will be suitably rewarded.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 757 Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st. WM. R. PROSSER. Established 1850.

THE INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE Nicholson parlor organ is proof of its superiority. Examine it before buying an instrument. Prices $60 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The new improved, for sale or rent, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, 233 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know—cures all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TWO FINE OIL PAINTINGS, IN FRAMES, 20x24—marine view and landscape, the latter by Moses—will trade for horse and top buggy or furniture, or sell low for cash. 246 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A HOUSE AND lot in South Division for a small farm; would prefer to have farm near Des Moines, Iowa, or near some town in that vicinity. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate agent, 273 Wabash ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS, &c.—The advertiser, a capable and experienced double-entry bookkeeper, having had over ten years' experience with a leading wholesale house, is at liberty to make an engagement, dating July 1. He is a first-class penman, who wish to keep correct and true books, liberal terms will be made. Address, for three days, BARKSDALE, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. For particulars, address F 33, this office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS harness-maker, one that thoroughly understands the business. Address J W D, 63 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A COMpetent and steady job compositor wishes a permanent situation. He is capable of taking charge of a small office. Address, T. W., 126 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN shingle mill or planing mill. Best city references. Address O 13, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—BY A married (Eastern) man of 18 years experience. Best of recommendations; also city references. Address HOWEL, 95 East Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED gentleman, as collector; salary moderate and references given. Address D 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do chamber-work and as seamstress. By a competent person. Call at 216 Sampson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN a hotel. Also a first class laundress. Both want good wages. Apply at No. 40 Meridian-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER—A widow lady, having one little daughter (four years of age), desires a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of the house-keeping of a family, and can furnish the very best of city references. Address by letter Mrs. C. D. W., Nos. 3 and 4 Bryan block.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S NURSE or housekeeper, by an American woman; good references. Apply at MRS. HIGGINS, 571 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as governess to two or three young children, or as copyist. Address S 23, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLE HORSE, PHAETON, and harness; safe for woman or child to drive, will sell cheap. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, horse, and harness, very cheap, in rear of 760 West Lake-st. Will sell separate.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS AND HARness for brick yards. Government Goods Depot, 196 Lake-st., near Wells.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY, AND HARness cheap; also, a two-seated carriage and open buggy. Nos. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—25 HORSES JUST FROM THE country; some good ones, all kinds, for working and driving. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE RIG, STYLISH bay mare, young and kind, buggy, harness, and robes, nearly new, at CROSBY & STONE'S stable, corner of Burnside and Six-teenth-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE SINGLE DRIVERS. CROSBY & STONE, corner Burnside and Sixteenth-sts.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A CARRIAGE, go to FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 132 Michigan av. We have on hand nearly 100 carriages of different styles, which we will sell at a great sacrifice, as we have no room to store them. Also, all styles light work made to order and warranted.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

50 NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board. Also, front parlor, furnished or not, for gentleman and wife. Apply soon.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—BETWEEN MADISON and Washington, nicely furnished rooms, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished room with board. Day boarders wanted.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for gent and wife, or two gentlemen.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2 50 per day, day board $4.00 per week. Board and room at reasonable rates.

South Side.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

809 WABASH-AV.—A PARLOR AND FRONT room. Also nice single rooms with first-class board.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond-st. and Wabash-av.—Fine suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first-class day board.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR SMALL family can find good board and pleasant, well furnished rooms, private family, near Douglas place. Address L. TRACY, Carrier 35.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board. Terms $8 to $12 per week. M. I. DAY.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., ... Washington-st., between Lake and South Water-sts., suitable for any wholesale business. Stores and offices in the new Hamlin Building, on Clark-st., opposite the Court House; offices furnished with vaults, with combination locks, and every convenience, to be finished July 1 next. Basements and offices in Bishop & Roberts' and Mason & Miller's elegant marble buildings, on Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts., to be finished Oct. 1, 1872. Fine store and offices in the marble-front building corner Harmon-Court and Wabash-av., to be finished July 1, 1872. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Phoenix Block, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, or law offices. Also, two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for Lodge rooms or societies. Rents low. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, Phoenix Block.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH DWELLING ABOVE, No. 749 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A BASEment 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND floor in the Military Building, 195 Lake-st., near Wells. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A BUILDING 50x80, LIGHTED ON three sides, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Cheap rent, and will sell engine, boiler, shafting, &c. cheap and on easy terms. We require more room, and will give the right parties a good trade. WATT & JOHNSON, Arcade court.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED office, including desks, cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—3 FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick stores, Nos. 214, 216, and 218 West Kinzie-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., arranged for one, two or three stores, the second, third and fourth being each 25x90 feet. These stores were built with reference to grocers, storage, commission or manufacturing business, but will be finished to suit the tenant. They are furnished with steam elevators, front North on Kinzie-st., and rear on C. & N. W. R. R. freight house. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in the new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 326 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—SMALL PACKING HOUSE, ALL complete for summer work; good retail stand. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD, with or without front office, at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 194 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Jackson and Van Buren-sts., a 1-story building 20x70 feet, suitable for restaurant or saloon purposes. Rent low to responsible tenant, or ground can be leased for a term of years and building bought. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 1229 PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., all modern improvements and partially furnished if desired; would take portion of rent in board. Apply to EUGENE V. RODDIN, corner of State and Twentieth-sts.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick, No. 47 Thirty-second-st. A. A. DEWEY & CO., 207 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT RIVERSIDE CONTAINing 12 rooms for the term of 9 months, at $40 per month. Apply to H. F. JENNISON, 62 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER, pleasantly located, No. 294 Hubbard-st.; 4 rooms, kitchen, and barn. Inquire G. F. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE NO. 492 WABASH-av., near Eldridge-court, containing 10 or 12 rooms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW FRAME COTTAGE CONTAINing 5 rooms, No. 1068 West Madison-st. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS AT $40, $50, AND $25 per month. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—7 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for family or two gentlemen, by the day, week or month. First-class table attached. 279 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT — ROOMS — EIGHT PLEASANT rooms to rent suitable for two small families, at 27 Clybourn-av. Inquire at store No. 25.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS WITH PANTRY and closets, water and gas, suitable for housekeeping or light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with gas, furnished or unfurnished; location between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, on Cottage Grove-av. Address E 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, one block west of Union Park, ... Smith st.; also elegantly furnished rooms at 530 West Washington-st.; reference required.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, LARGE PARLOR, furnished, on moderate terms; also two other rooms, a one very large. At No. 701 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE house of 5 or 6 rooms in a respectable neighborhood for a flat of 4 or 5 rooms will do) by a tenant who will pay promptly and take good care of property. Address W. J. IRVIN, No. 16 Congress-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife, and single gentleman, near good restaurant or boarding house. Reference unexceptionable. Address N, 10 Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NELLIE: IT IS A LONG TIME since I met you last, on the corner of Halsted and Madison; you promised to write, or call; why don't you? I am dying to see you. YOU KNOW.

PERSONAL—MAJOR GEORGE CUSSERLY will meet his brother, by calling at the Barnes House, corner of Canal and Randolph-sts., to-day, July 1. D. C.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary publicity. ... Address P. O. Drawer 632, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ... for decree; scandal avoided ... in the Courts of Chicago.

THE CAMPAIGN.

"Treason" to Party.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial, yesterday, entitled "Traitors and Renegades," you anticipated in part some remarks I had proposed to offer you for publication upon the terms now being so freely applied to those Republicans who choose to support another man than General Grant for President. Without stopping to inquire whether it is likely that such terms would be applied to Democrats who may leave their party and come over to the side of the Grant party, I would say that I never did think much of epithets as a political argument. In personal discussions, it is considered rather low to resort to them, and an evidence that the person using them has no better available weapon. If this view is a correct one, it can hardly comport with dignified journalism to indulge in such a course. Some of us, to whom the name of "traitor," etc., is now given, remember that we were conjured, last fall, by the same journals which now speak of us so "lovingly," to lay aside party for the sake of our city's welfare, and vote for the best men for office, without regard to their individual political affinities. We did this, and now we fail to see why we may not carry the same principle into State affairs for the good of the State, and into National affairs for the sake of the Nation. Some of us, too, have become accustomed to being denounced as "traitors" to party. It began towards us when some who now see fit to lecture us upon our political duties were too young to vote. The writer of this did what he could, by his vote and small personal influence, to help Henry Wilson (whom I very much respect) break up the Whig party in Massachusetts, because we thought it too pro-slavery. We "bolted," with him, from the regular Whig nomination in 1848, and supported that prince of Democrats, Martin Van Buren, for the Presidency. The same cry of "traitor" was raised, and we were contemptuously called "conscience Whigs," to distinguish us, I suppose, from the Whigs who had no conscience. The more dignified term of "Soreheads" was not then so much in use, or the eminently facetious one of "Dolly Vardens." Then, with Henry Wilson, who we then thought, and still think, was politically right, we kept up the treason by coalescing with the Democrats in 1851, and helping make George S. Boutwell, the present Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Massachusetts, and filling most of the State offices with Democrats like Mr. Boutwell. We hope both of these gentlemen, in stumping for Grant will not be too hard on us for practicing now what they taught us then. Then we humbly followed in Henry Wilson's wake in voting for John P. Hale, in 1852, against the nominee of the Whig party to which we had belonged, but out of which we had been read by those who were afterwards glad to follow us. Some of us did not go with Wilson into Know Nothingism, and consequently could not share with him in his "treason" to that party. We indulge in these few reminiscences, to remind our editorial friends of the Grant party that it is possible, in their promiscuous flinging of epithets, they may hit their own family. We would further remind them, that we are only claiming the right now which we claimed and exercised years ago, when the Whig party was killed, the Democratic party crippled for life, and the Republican party was formed from necessity. Its charter is not perpetual,—only so far as its record makes it so. If we are not satisfied with that record, we think we have as good a right to say whether there shall be a change as those who only own in it by inheritance, and who came to it because, as political orphans, they had no other place to go to. We acted then against prediction, protestation, and denunciation, and now all these are but familiar greetings to

AN OLD FREE SOILER.

CHICAGO, June 29.

Grant and His Senatorial Cabal—Attacks Upon the Old Guard.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please republish President Grant's letter of fulsome compliment to Thomas Murphy, written after public opinion, in view of the exposure of his utter rascality, had forced Murphy to resign the Collectorship of New York?

As an old-line, old-fashioned Republican, disgusted with the Camerons, Chandlers, and Pomeroys, who seem to have captured the party machinery to grind their own villanous grists, I still had faith that General Grant was himself honest, and only the victim of misplaced confidence. That letter ended my faith in him, and I believe him to be as much a party to the whitewashing of official corruption as any of the Senate cabal that fawn around and use him.

As sure as the sun rises on election day, that cabal will then receive from the American people the rebuke which still awaits dishonesty when the public conscience is aroused. Partisan cries and watchwords fall without effect on the ears of true Republicans, when they see the party prostituted to base personal uses.

As a worker in the initial days of that party, and having a large acquaintance with the men of the Northwest who stood by Kansas in its "Free-State fight," I recognize that class as everywhere being aroused and stepping out from the following of Cameron and Carpenter, to declare themselves with our old leaders still,—Sumner, Trumbull, and Greeley. Hurrah for the Old Guard!

Who, in those days,—those early days of our party,—I ask you, hooted us with cries of "Kansas Shrieker," "Bleeding Kansas," and other insulting epithets, more than Matt. Carpenter, who never voted a Republican ticket till 1868, but who now proposes to read Charles Sumner out of the Republican party? As well Satan read St. Peter out of Heaven!

So with most of these men who now claim to be the Republican party. They came over to us only after we had become victorious,—came for the spoils,—and, having become overfed, insolently assume to be our dictators.

What we want is, that the facts be laid before our people. One of the most humiliating features of the day is the subsidization of the Republican press by the Grant interest. Three-fourths of the party papers have been given each some sop in the Grant dish, some office or pecuniary emolument, some printing job or private steal, so that they feel bound not only to support their master, but also to display a mendacity never before witnessed in American journalism.

MOSS AGATE.

CHICAGO, June 29.

Sentiment in Kansas.

IOLA, Kan., June 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Governor Harvey, at the recent Grant ratification meeting at Boston, in a speech predicted that Kansas would give 20,000 majority for General Grant. This statement, coming from so prominent a source, and from a man who might reasonably be expected to be posted in reference to the political status of this State, is well calculated to mislead public opinion as to the real condition of affairs here. It further shows that the public men in Kansas little understand the temper and feeling of the people. The recent investigation of the Legislature into the alleged charges of bribery made against Caldwell and Pomeroy, and the developments made touching the frauds and corruptions practised, not only by these men, but by the majority of the previous Legislatures, and participated in by many who had previously been regarded as leaders in the Republican party of this State, has so shocked and disgusted the minds of the majority of the more honest and well-disposed of the party that they have lost confidence in all of the heretofore professed party leaders, and on every side we hear the cry, "Give us honest men without regard to party!" Again; so unsatisfactory has been the land policy of Congress and the Administration, in ceding and making over to wealthy and powerful railroad corporations millions of acres of the best lands in the State, lying along the proposed routes of the various railroads of this State, that the people have about come to the conclusion that, even if half the slanders which have been so industriously circulated by the office-holders concerning Mr. Greeley are true, they will still be the gainers in many respects by a change of Administration. Another cause is this. It is beginning to be said by the Grant men that the party, in indorsing and voting for General Grant, has indorsed and approved all the acts of Mr. Pomeroy; that, in a word, they are in accord; and that this is evidenced by the simple fact that General Grant has never vetoed any of the various acts put through Congress by Mr. Pomeroy, which have been termed "steals" by the Opposition. One paper, the Parson's Sun, has openly taken this position. One thing is certain: That the Grant leaders of this State and the Grant press almost unanimously, are in favor of the election of Pomeroy; whilst another thing is equally certain, that the people are opposed to such a composition, and wherever they are brought to understand that voting for General Grant means voting for Pomeroy, the alleged majority of 20,000 will be the other way.

In regard to the political status of Southern Kansas, I have this to say: That, even by the figures of prominent supporters of Mr. Grant here, Mr. Greeley will leave this locality with at least a majority of 7,000. For instance, it is conceded that Bourbon County, which has always heretofore gone heavily Republican, will give Mr. Greeley a majority of at least 1,000.

The canvass has hardly begun, but from the outlook at present, the Liberals are hopeful and confident; and, as soon as Baltimore acts, there will be a thorough organization all over the State. The Democrats, to a man, are for Greeley, as are the Germans and Swedes. For instance, in Humboldt, in this county, there are 150 German votes, and a careful canvass shows only one anti-Greeley man in the number, and he is on the fence.

The chief question which troubles the Liberals is how to secure the election of a Liberal in the place of Pomeroy; and, to the accomplishment of this end, every energy will be bent. They will vote for no man who is not fully committed before-hand upon this subject; and no doubt, from present appearances, the whole delegation from Southern Kansas will be a unit in favor of some approved Liberal,—such a man, for instance, as ex-Governor Samuel Crawford, of Emporia.

In conclusion, we say have no fears for Kansas; live men are at work, and the people are moving, and mean to give a good account for Mr. Greeley in November. Yours truly, EX-SOLDIER.

Oglesby on Schurz—The Missouri Atlas on Greeley.

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About the time of the breaking out of our great civil war, there came to the surface of the political cauldron a class of men remarkable for their eagerness for the fray, and for the energy with which they pressed others into it, and equally remarkable, after the fray had commenced, for their assiduity and persistence in keeping out of it. In the South, these men were known as Red-Hot Secessionists, Fire-Eaters, and Blood-and-Thunder Men. One of them, with his pocket well filled with brickbats, would dare to face an entire company of Yankees armed to the teeth with Colt's revolvers and Spencer rifles, and even claimed the ability to put them to ignominous flight. Yet, when the demand was made for the exercise of these great belligerent capabilities, they were quite sure it must be perfectly palpable to any sane man that the delicacy of their constitutions precluded the possibility of their entrance upon the hardships and fatigues of a life in camp. But just let the Yankees come into the vicinity of their homes, and they would convince them that it was not a wholesome locality for them. This opportunity was not long denied them; and what did they do when a handfull of Federal cavalry actually made a foray upon their granaries? Did they charge them with their brickbats, or even stay to make terms? On the contrary, they slunk away to shelter in the neighboring caves, or, hearing of the intended invasion, suddenly conceived that a camp hunt in the swamps would be entertaining, notwithstanding their movements would be confined to the narrow limits of a mosquito-bar. Or some widowed aunt at a distance from the scene of hostilities required their presence to keep troublesome darkeys in subordination. Thus they slunk away, leaving the peaceably disposed and well-intentioned men of the South to fight the battles they had made.

Did Governor Oglesby belong to this class of men at the North? To judge from the character of the speeches he is delivering, I should say he did. Not long since he brought himself to my notice by a speech, delivered somewhere in Indiana or Illinois, in which he claimed the precious privilege of hating rebels with all the vehemence of his passionate nature, and charging the Cincinnati Convention with conspiring to defraud and deprive himself and all good Union men of that much-cherished and inalienable right, and asserting that it could not, and should not, perpetrate this heinous outrage upon himself and the great American people, in such terms as almost to convince one that a whole army corps of Rebels would be in imminent peril if brought to face Governor O., with his pockets well filled with brickbats.

Contemptible as such sentiment may be, Governor Oglesby has made himself appear much meaner in his recent attack upon Senator Schurz, at St. Louis, in a speech denominated by the St. Louis *Journal*, "a sound speech by a sound man." To obtain the respect and credence of his audience, he first pretends to be capable of appreciating the superiority of Mr. Schurz, and then, with the smile of the villain upon his face, he extends to him one hand, whilst with the other, he attempts to deliver a fatal stab, not comprehending that, in the eyes of intelligent men, his envenomed attack recoils upon his own head with increased bitterness. His attack upon Mr. Schurz shows him to be, not only partisan, but bitterly and meanly partisan, and his assertion that he, before assuming the position politically that Mr. Schurz now occupies, would have resigned the commission which Mr. S. holds as United States Senator, is simply a subject for flat contradiction: though he would very probably continue to hold it upon grounds widely different from those upon which any conscientious man, with good average reasoning faculties, would hold it.

Mr. Schurz is to-day as much the representative of the Republican party in Missouri, in sentiment as well as in every other respect, as he has ever been. And when was his standing as a Republican questioned until he set himself up in opposition, for his people, to a corrupt and incompetent Administration and Ring of politicians? Mr. Oglesby has simply mistaken an honest opposition to the President and a corrupt Ring of politicians who rule at Washington, to the ruin and degradation of the country, for a desertion of Republican principles and of the Republican party. And his position raises this question: Is it more [illegible] duty, to hold and support a weak, corrupt Administration in a mistaken policy, than to abandon it, and go earnestly to work in the true interests of the people? Though a demagogue may secure temporary success by truckling to the prejudices and requirements of party organizations, the statesman never hesitates to sacrifice personal interests and partisan hates to the good of the people.

Again, we find an article in the *Missouri State Atlas*, prompted by the same or a lower instinct than any that has influenced Governor Oglesby. This writer attacks Mr. Greeley, charging him with the breach of an implied contract, to the effect that, when he received the subscription price for the New York *Tribune*, he virtually agreed to give in return, to each subscriber, a Republican paper; and requiring of Mr. Greeley, as an honest and conscientious man, the restitution of the price of the *Tribune* to all subscribers who do not indorse his present course. No one, I presume, will deny the contract; but the breach of it can be most conclusively disputed.

This writer proceeds upon the hypothesis that acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination has made of Mr. Greeley a Democrat, and has tainted with that infection all things connected with him. Now, this is by no means true, for this nomination was made by a Republican Convention, largely representing the people of the United States,—the object being to secure an honest and capable administration of the affairs of Government; and acceptance by Mr. Greeley was not only a right, but an imperative duty, and in no way affected his Republican principles.

But this writer seems to think it would be peculiarly and unpardonably infamous should Mr. Greeley accept the indorsement of the Baltimore Convention. He thinks that would go far to prove that Mr. Greeley is a Democrat, and that the Cincinnati nomination was made in the interests of the Democratic party; and here again he is as far from a correct conclusion as ever. Should the Democratic party, knowing Mr. Greeley's precedents and principles, see proper to indorse him, upon what grounds could he object? I think the acceptance of these nominations by Mr. Greeley, so far from proving him a traitor to Republican principles, can be taken only as an evidence of his liberality, and the purity of his patriotism, and the nominations themselves as an evidence of the appreciation of these qualities by the people. Should the Democratic party, in concert with that portion of the Republican party not blinded by prejudice nor misled by the violent assertions and false pretensions of such men as Governor Oglesby and the writer in the *Atlas*, and constituting a majority of the people, desire to change the Chief Executive, and the bitterly partisan policy which has been pursued by the Government since the restoration of the union, would it become the man whom they might select, to refuse to be the instrument in the accomplishment of such a purpose? Not only does it excite an almost uncontrollable indignation, but it is a cause of profoundest regret, to witness a man of some ability, and occupying a position in life in which he can be instrumental in the furtherance of ends which tend to the accomplishment of the greatest good to the human race, so perverted in principle as to exercise such abilities in the furtherance of only private or partisan interests, to the manifest injury of his fellow-man.

I shall not be surprised if, in November next, the *Atlas* writer shall discover that he has been mistaken in his estimate of the mental calibre of the *Tribune* subscribers. He will, in all probability, find they have more liberality and capacity for forming opinions of their own than he had credited them with.

P. T. H.

The Cause in Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Connecticut delegation to Baltimore (appointed before the Cincinnati Convention) will cast its full vote for Greeley and Brown, and, as it now seems almost impossible to prevent the indorsement of Cincinnati by Baltimore, Democrats have no hesitation in declaring their position. Not a single Democratic leader in this State has announced himself as against Greeley, or has been even suspected to be against his indorsement. The Democratic press, with but one or two unimportant exceptions, is strongly against a straight nomination, and the masses are all in the same mind.

The organization of the Liberal Republican party in this State having been put off until after July 9, the supporters of Mr. Greeley belong still to the old parties, and have not, as yet, had an opportunity for showing their strength. Several influential Republican papers have, however, already declared for the Liberals, and it is probable that they will soon be reinforced by journals now in the Grant ranks. A very large per cent of the Republican party, including some of its most active and efficient workers, will do their best to defeat that party at the next election. That this is the case in Waterbury, I know from personal observation. One of the two Republican papers here, now a weekly, has declared for Greeley, and will soon be run as a campaign daily. I should not be surprised if fully one-third of the Republicans in this city were to vote for Greeley. There can be no possible doubt that we will carry Connecticut. The parties here have been extremely well balanced in the past, and, with the great defection from the Grant party to the Reformers, we have no fears as to the result.

I have talked with honest old farmers who have always voted the Republican ticket. They couldn't see what was so funny in "What I Know About Farming," and were resolved to go with Greeley and Sumner, thinking them better Republicans and truer men than Grant, Murphy, and Butler.

The Germans, too, feel aggrieved and insulted about the "French Arms Scandal," but they say that, more than all that, they want Reform; that they have seen enough of a poor head to our nation, and now want a better one; and that they believe in Carl Schurz.

The Irish are here, as everywhere, overjoyed at the candidature of Mr. Greeley. They know his good will and good deeds for them, and compare them with the Know-Nothing ticket of the Grantites. The Irish are proverbially grateful for kindnesses, and they are satisfied with Cincinnati; and, as they are said to cast 12,000 votes in this State, their support is by no means unimportant.

I am happy to be able to report so gratifying a state of feeling, because I think it to be significant of a hearty desire, felt by the greater part of the citizens of this country, for "an honest, constitutional, and popular Government once more, over a reunited and fraternal people," are tired of this military despotism, and "can't see the point" when told by Grant's office-holding crew to vote for "U. S. A. for Government, and U. S. G. for President, for four years more. The war is, thank Heaven, over, and "we, the people," are now determined to have peace, and Grant and Morton can't help it—poor fellows! Nor can the braggart and Know-Nothing Wilson help it, for all his spouting about "Almighty God," and "When I was 10 years old I worked," &c.

The Republican managers in this State are good wire pullers and intriguing politicians, whose character is not all of the best. The New Haven and Hartford factions are very bitter against each other, and the Republicans who defeated Hawley in the late Senatorial contest were marshalled by the New Haven office-holders. The "Republican managers" above alluded to are especially Sperry (Postmaster at New Haven) Bent, (Postmaster at Middletown). Sperry, (an old and leading Know Nothing), called by his Republican enemies "the Connecticut Tom. Murphy,"—not an enviable name certainly.

LIBERAL.

Washtenaw County (Mich.) Democratic Convention.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democratic Convention of Washtenaw County was held this afternoon, in the Court House. The object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the State Democratic Convention, to be held at Lansing, Tuesday July 2. The following are the delegates appointed: First District, O. Hawkins and Chancy Joslin; Second District, Fred Krause and Junius Short; Third District, Arman Clark and P. C. Murray. The last of whom was Chairman of the meeting. The delegates are all Greeley men, though without any instructions from the Convention. There were one or two individuals present who seemed disposed to take exception to the delegates chosen, but they were so insignificant in numbers that no notice whatever was taken of them.

The meeting is regarded as a decided victory over the old, out-and-out Democrats, or old liners as they are termed, and the sentiment expressed was strongly in favor of Greeley and Brown.

S. C. E.

Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Harvard made a mistake in putting LL. D. after Grant's name. It should have put L. S. D.,—Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

The Springfield Conventions and Their Ticket.

From the Quincy Herald.

The result of the recent action of the Democratic Convention of this State, in connection with that of the Convention of Liberal Republicans, is of marked and momentous importance. Whatever doubts may have been heretofore entertained in regard to the pending political campaign have been laid at rest, and Democrats and Republicans alike are brought face to face with the issues which must be settled. The cordial and earnest union of all those opposed to the continuation in power of the present regime, doubted by many who desired it and derided by those who feared it, may be now regarded as an established fact, and every patriot must feel a thrill of joy at the assurance which has been demonstrated in this State, and will find its perfect exemplification at the ensuing elections, that Americans, in national exigencies, rise superior to party, and recognize only their duty to their common country.

From the Peoria Democrat.

We place the ticket adopted at the head of our columns, and pledge it throughout the canvass our warmest support. The distribution of Democrats and Liberals for the several State offices is a fair one. In making [illegible] governed by the simple desire to place good and able men before the people. There was no strife to give either party this or that office, but the gentlemen chosen as candidates were so chosen, simply because, without any reference to their party affiliations, they were eminently qualified for the positions in which it is desired to place them.

From the Springfield Register.

Too much cannot be said of the noble representatives of the people nor of the unanimity and harmony attending their deliberations. There was exhibited a fixed common purpose to permit no jar in the formal machinery necessary to the working of both bodies. A disposition everywhere prevailed to sink the partisan in the patriot, and, as is too usual in Conventions, there was no effort made to select personal favorites to the prejudices of the public welfare. Both Conventions comprised the ablest men in the whole State. The delegates came fresh from the people, were of the people, and intent to represent the wishes of the people. Personal preferences and favorite sections were ignored, that the very best ticket might be submitted for the public approval. This was done.

From the Iroquois Times.

If any evidence was wanting, previous to Wednesday, that the great movement for reform and a government by, and for, the whole people had taken hold of the popular heart in this State, we think no sane man will pretend to doubt it now. The people of Illinois are ready and willing to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," and to extend amnesty to their brethren of the South who accept the accomplishments of the war in good faith. They are opposed to the two-term principle, to nepotism, to corruption in high places, and to being proscribed in their political action by the office-holders, ring who crack the party lash, solely in their own interests. The independent voters of the State will demonstrate their disapproval of these things by electing next November the ticket placed in nomination on Wednesday. The unbounded enthusiasm; the harmony and confidant feeling which prevailed, and the excellent ticket nominated are ominous of this result.

From the Rock Island Argus.

The Conventions were the largest, most enthusiastic, harmonious, and united we have ever seen. They were made up of real, genuine representatives of the people, and the people run the machine. Occasionally a man was found working for a place on the ticket, and in every such instance the people set him aside. The men in each Convention seemed bent on smashing every slate they could find, and on placing before the people no man who sought office. It may safely be said that no man on the ticket pulled wires to secure his place. Each man was placed there for reasons which had nothing whatever to do with his personal interests. The ticket seems to be made up with a view to personal fitness for the offices named, and with a view to locality and strength. It is received everywhere with great favor, and we are glad to know, on inquiry, that it gives entire satisfaction to all the opponents of the Grant ring in our own county.

From the Lincoln Statesman.

We present at the head of our column, to-day, the ticket as nominated by the Conventions of Democrats and Liberals at Springfield, on Wednesday last, and have but just time this week to say that it is a No. 1 ticket and is bound to win. The ticket is composed of Democrats and Liberals, and who are among the purest and best men of this nation, and, in our humble opinion, they will be elected by a rousing majority in November next.

From the Carrollton Gazette.

We were present during a portion of the time at both conventions, and can add our testimony to the fact that the two bodies were made up of the best men in the State. Those who have been in the habit of attending the political gatherings of all parties at the Capitol, for the last twenty and thirty years, agree in the belief that the assemblage of people at the conventions on Wednesday, was larger than ever before had in the State, and certainly embraced a larger number of the more prominent men from all sections than ever before came together in Illinois, while the enthusiasm and harmony which prevailed warrants the assertion that the revolution is complete.

No man seeking to discover which way the popular current is setting in, could fail to understand that there is already a sufficient withdrawal of leading minds from the Radical ranks to warrant the belief that Grantism has been repudiated in Illinois. It is equally clear that the Democrats are thoroughly united and determined in their support of Greeley and Brown, so that by the united action of the Democrats and Liberals, the success of their ticket is assured.

Out for Greeley.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Journal.

We have deferred for several weeks the placing of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention at the head of our columns, waiting to see whether the nominations would be generally approved by the American people. Heartily in favor of the Cincinnati platform, and determined that we could not sustain the re-election of General Grant in any event, yet we had no desire for martyrdom, nor to stand comparatively alone in a great national issue, with no prospect whatever of success. We have waited and watched the increasing tide. It was slow at first, but—

"The wave behind impelled the wave before,"

until we are fully satisfied that were the election to transpire to-day, a large majority of the popular vote, as well as the electors in the Electoral College, would be freely given to Greeley and Brown.

Each day has shown increased strength for the Liberal movement, while on the contrary the Philadelphia nominations have scarcely produced a ripple on the popular wave. No enthusiasm greets the announcement, but everywhere is visible an earnest determination to defeat this military power, which has subordinated the civil to its arbitrary rule.

With this state of facts, and in harmony with our own convictions of duty as an independent journalist, we gladly "hang our banner on the outer wall," and shall labor zealously to make the man of our choice, Horace Greeley, the sage of Chappaqua, the next President of the United States.

Like thousands of others four years ago, we voted to make General Grant President, not because we believed him most worthy the position, but because he was the probable nominee of our party, and we could not vote for his opponent. None, probably, expected his name would be presented for re-election.

The great popular upheaval and disintegration of the party shows how general was this dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks four years ago. Thousands now come to sight who did not participate in the elections at that time. Their sympathies were with us—indeed they were members of the Republican party from its first organization; but they lacked confidence in the candidate, and remained aloof from the polls, waiting the sober, second thought of the masses when the right would assert itself—a sort of reserved force to turn the tide when the great conflict should come.

And then comes that mighty number who have been distinguished with a President whose love for fast horses, blooded dogs, champaign, cigars, and long sojourns, to the neglect of public business, at public watering-places, which has made him the subject of mirth in foreign nations, and the shame of our own people.

In the distance is seen a party, with the record of half a century clustering around it, numbering three and a half millions of voters, trailing their own banner, and unfurling ours, resolved to end an administration excelling all others in tyrannical usurpations, setting up its partisan will in place of constitutional law, and justly bringing Republican institutions into reproach, because of its high-handed aggressions on popular rights.

These parties united constitute more than three-fifths of the American people. They are the thinking men of the land, independent and high-minded, who cannot be cajoled into the support of any men or measures contrary to their better judgments, and who are desirous of seeing an era of peace and tranquility inaugurated, which shall bring prosperity, happiness and a government of law in their train.

Friends, patrons, we invite you, one and all, to rally around the flag of reform, and contribute your aid and cheer in making it the victorious standard of a nation of freemen.

Now This Cruel War is Over.

Tune—"Beautiful River."

Now this cruel war is over,
Flowers bloom where armies trod;
Peace implores us, as we love her,
To wash out all stains of blood.

Chorus.

We will gather at the river,—
North and South together at the river;
Clasp hands at the river,
And vote for Greeley and for Brown.

We will swear to fight no longer,—
Vote no more on issues old;
The masses now are getting stronger;
The Bourbons feel that they've been sold.

Chorus.

To the margin of that river,
Drag our would-be leaders down,
Where the waters whisper ever,
"Vote for Greeley and for Brown!"

Chorus.

Ku Klux tales begin to tire;
Oft we've heard the same old tunes;
Sometimes thieves will halloo "Fire!"
Then look out for silver spoons.

Chorus.

Shall we gather at the river?
Yes, we'll gather at the river,—
North and South together at the river;
Clasp hands at the river,
And vote for Greeley and for Brown.

CHARLES G. HAYES.

The Jewels at South Kensington.

A loan exhibition of curious jewels is now open to the public at the South Kensington museum, of which the London *News* speaks as follows:

"The watches of various kinds form a feature of great interest. The splendidly jewelled one in dark blue enamel was presented by the Sultana to Lord Keith, in 1801, and is [illegible]. Mrs. Sasson contributes a gold watch, set in enamel, which was sent by Queen Charlotte as a present to the Empress of China of her time, and which was taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin; while the watch made for the great Napoleon at the beginning of the century, the watch inclosed in a tulip of gold; the watch said to have been given to Anne Boleyn by Francis I.; and the watch said to have been given by Charles I., when on the scaffold, to his chaplain, will be popular with the crowd. The Chatelaines, again, of massive gilt metal and elaborately chased, include some really beautiful specimens, and remind one pleasantly of a fashion revived; while the boxes and bonbonnieres contributed by Mrs. Alfred Morrison, the Duchess of Teck, and others, send us in imagination to stately Versailles, and the courtly nobles and beautiful dames who used them. Badges and orders occupy cases of their own: Miss Marry contributes a "Freemason's badge of 1828," which is obviously in its present position by mistake. It is neither more nor less than the ordinary member's jewel of the Lodge of Antiquity, shorn of its appropriate ribbon.

"There is an abundant supply of precious gems with modern settings. Under the head of Finger Rings, too, will be found a marvellous variety, from the antique Egyptian ring of pale gold to that given by Charles II. to the Penderell family, in gratitude for the fidelity which saved him in the oak at Boscobel; and to that other one, of the period of Henry VIII., which Charles I. gave to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold. There is a curious collection, too, of Posie Rings, namely, with double-line mottoes inscribed within the hoop, such as

"'You and I will lovers die.'

and

"'As I in thee have made my choyce,
So in the Lord let us rejoyce—1637, W. D. A.

—with many another quaint expression of love and lovers, whose emblems have survived their love and themselves. There is also a valuable collection of Oriental jewelry, to which the Queen and the Duchess of Teck have both contributed. Bangles, armlets, Delhi gold work and miniatures, the crown of Abyssinia, earrings, tarbooshes, and nose ornaments are included here, and it will be readily seen that the Loan Exhibition of Jewelry is the most comprehensive, as well as the most interesting display of the kind which the public has ever had the opportunity of inspecting.

Death from the Bite of a Skunk.

From the Russell (Kansas) Plainsman.

Died—In Russell, June 16, at half-past 8 o'clock a. m., Nathaniel Douglass, aged 49 years.

The singular part of this case is in its progress to the fatal termination. On the 13th inst., Mr. Douglass, with other hunters, came into Russell, as was their custom, buying their outfit here. Mr. Douglass complained of having a violent pain in the thumb of his left hand. On the 13th he called at the office of Dr. Burwell for medical advice and assistance. Mr. Douglass thought he had a felon coming. The doctor examined his thumb thoroughly and found no appearance of a felon nor the symptoms of one. Mr. Douglass then told the doctor that about five weeks ago, while camped on the prairie on Brush Creek, near Park's Fort, about one hundred miles west of this place, he was bitten in the night, while asleep, by a skunk. The savage animal fastened on his thumb, and could not be made to loosen his hold till pounded nearly to death and choked off. On the 14th the pain extended up the arm, reaching the shoulder, with sharp pains shooting through the chest, the pain in a measure leaving the thumb. On the 15th Douglass complained of a choking sensation in the throat and a difficulty of breathing, and could swallow only with great effort, but appeared cheerful and hopeful, and was about nearly all day, visiting different business places in town. In the evening, at about 7 o'clock, the doctor was sent for in great haste. The Doctor immediately visited him, and found him in a raging condition, could not get anything down him or into his mouth, and found that he had eaten nothing during the day. Every breath stirring, or the slightest disturbance, brought on those paroxysms. Dr. Burwell did all that medical science could do to relieve his patient, but to no purpose, only to allay momentarily. From this time on he continued to grow rapidly worse, the paroxysms more frequent, harder, and of longer duration, until death came to his relief, at 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

A Man at Virginia City Kills his Wife and Blows his Brains Out.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

VIRGINIA, June 19.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, a man named Ryan shot his wife, and then himself, death resulting in both cases almost instantly. Mrs. Ryan for some months past has kept a lodging house on South B street, thus supporting herself and her husband, who would not work. About a week ago she gave up the house and hired a single room at Mrs. Baker's, on H street, intending to live away from him and support herself by sewing. While so engaged at the time mentioned, Ryan came and called her from the room in which she was sitting into another, and immediately locked the door. Soon after four shots were heard, followed by screams and a heavy fall. As there were no men about the house, Mrs. Baker sent one of her children for assistance, which was soon at hand, and, on entering through the window, a horrible spectacle was presented. Ryan was dead and lying across the feet of his wife, who expired a few moments after.

A BRAZEN "SELL."

Eight Pounds of Brass Sold to Hudson Merchants for Pure Gold.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register.

A few evenings ago a somewhat antiquated individual entered that town, and walked up Front street. As he was passing a "hand me-down" clothing shop, in front of which stood the proprietor, he turned to that individual and quietly informed him that he knew where a great deal of money could easily be made, if he only had a little money to use. As a natural consequence, he was interrogated as to his speculation, but seemed rather loth to reveal the secret, unless he could be made a partner to the transaction, and as he had nothing of value, except a gold watch, he would willingly put that in as his share of the capital, if some one would only put with it its value in money as the balance.

The clothing dealer at once became somewhat anxious to understand the nature of the transaction, and upon a promise not to reveal the facts, the stranger informed him that while on the cars that day, he formed the acquaintance of an old man who took him into his confidence and informed him that he had been a porter in a Chicago bank, up to the time of the great fire, and, amid the excitement incident to that calamity, he took from the burning embers a number of bars of gold and made his escape with them, and his disappearance had led the officers of the bank to believe that he had perished in the flames.

He further informed the parties that the old man was "out of his mind, somewhat," and becoming tired of carrying the treasure, and being in constant fear of arrest, was anxious to sell his ill-gotten gold to any one he had confidence in, for almost any sum they might raise. In fact he would take $200 for it, and if necessary less.

This story so excited the money-making propensities of the clothing dealer, that he asked where the old man was, and was informed that he had hidden away. He then asked permission of the stranger to let another countryman of his into the secret, who kept a store over the way. This the stranger rather reluctantly consented to do, and much valuable time was consumed by asking questions relative to the speculation. The stranger at last, toward the shades of evening, consented to conduct the parties where the old man was, on the express condition that if they made a bargain, he was to have a share in the profits by putting in his watch.

They started to find the possessor of the gold, who was at last discovered in a secluded spot in the valley belonging to W. W. Hannah, Esq. When discovered he skulked off, as if fearful, but upon being informed that the parties were friends he became more quiet, and entered into conversation. He told the same story told by the stranger, and added that the amount in his possession weighed eight pounds. He also showed them filings from one of the bars, which had been tested at a jeweller's. This they were at liberty to have tested, if they would only not expose him in the transaction. The shades of night were already thrown around this group of speculators in the valley, and, under its cover, they transacted their business unnoticed. They took the sample to one of our first jewellers to be tested, and, after a free use of acid, he pronounced the dust fine and pure, and worth as much as any gold. At this proof of the truth of the story told them, they became enthusiastic, and the stranger, who accompanied them on the testing tour, urged closing the bargain at once.

To consummate this object they travelled from the ravine to Front street, and from Front street to the ravine, several times, and occupied several hours in getting together $125, or thereabouts, the price asked for the gold. The stranger turned in his gold watch for his share, and the Front street parties paid over $100 in money, and at a late hour the old man delivered to them his eight pounds of bar gold, stolen from the bank, retaining, as he said, a small bar, which he desired to have manufactured into a chain for himself. The greediness of the purchasers prompted them to bargain for this also, and, after considerable parleying, a trade was made, whereby the old man should go into the clothing store and receive for this special bar of gold a suit of clothes. About eleven o'clock in the evening the "gold speculators," with their two friends, skulked into the store, where the old man donned his new suit, probably valued at about $15, and then left. The stranger also departed, with the understanding that he should call early in the morning, when the new firm of "gold brokers" would settle upon the manner of dividing their profits.

During the night the Front street merchants slept uneasy, for, upon figuring up what the eight pounds of gold was worth, they found it amounted, together with the premium, to about $1,800. Early the next morning the merchants met (but the stranger was absent) and filed off at once some of the gold and took it to another jeweller, near by, who tried it in the customary way, and pronounced it brass. They immediately went to the jeweller who had tested their samples the night before, and requested him to test it again. He at once pronounced the sample then presented base metal, and informed them that he would pay them the price of gold for their first sample, and the price of brass for the latter.

Now the trouble began, and along Warren street to Front street there was some of the tallest swearing ever heard. Here and there the excited purchasers of eight pounds of brass, at about fifteen dollars per pound, went hunting for "their countryman" and the "old man," whom, upon search, they found had taken the midnight train, and no doubt were on the way to Chicago for more gold and more customers.

Five Thousand Victims of Opium.

From a New York Letter.

An inquiry among druggists reveals the fact that there are in New York City about five thousand confirmed users of opium in its various forms of sulphate of morphia, laudanum, and the crude root. The ranks of these inebriates embraces all classes of society, from the lady of Fifth avenue to John Chinaman, of Baxter street. The drug is sold by many respectable druggists over the counter without a physician's prescription, but, as a general thing, only to known and regular customers, who have become thoroughly used to it. Sometimes a stranger can get it, but it is only because his appearance unmistakably indicates that he is an old opium eater.

"You can always tell 'em," said a worthy uptown druggist. "There's something about their expression, about their complexion and eyes, and about their nervous manner, that tells on 'em at once. They are all sure beats. They'll pay at first, probably, and then they'll let a little 'stand over' greater, or they'll get full credit, and then they won't come any more. They'll go to some other druggist and work it on him."

Sometimes the unfortunate, brought to a low ebb by the cravings of the horrible appetite, will steal all the laudanum he can find in the store. A respectably-dressed lady was recently detected by a clerk in a drug store, on Third avenue, hiding a bottle of laudanum in her dress. The appetite destroys all moral sense as surely as it ruins all the physical faculties.

It is estimated that each drug store in this city has an average of three daily customers, who buy morphia or opium, and probably as many more who buy laudanum for the purpose of intoxication. The opium, in its crude state is sometimes bought and greedily eaten on the spot. "They chew it," says one druggist, "as you would wax." The crude opium, however, is not the favorite form of the drug among the confirmed eaters. It is used more generally both for eating and smoking by the Chinese pagans in the dark cellars of the Sixth Ward, than by any other class of customers.

It takes longer than morphine to affect the system, and then the principal desire of the inebriate is to betake himself to the gorgeous land of fancies, that delicious garden of perfect rest to which morphine at once transports him. Sulphate of morphia is the favorite form of the drug, and it is in this state that our New York devotees mainly use it. Some of the doses taken by the "sots" are enough to kill half a dozen men innocent of the habitual use of it. One lady, some time ago, bought ten grains of it, and drank it off at once, without leaving the store. An old gentleman, well known for his old age, is said to be in the habit of taking twenty-five grains of it daily.

A quarter of an ounce of it was drank at one sitting in a drug-store up town, recently, by a man who had an incurable disease, and who admitted that he did not care whether it killed him or only eased the pain. Numbers of wealthy people doubtless buy the article at wholesale, and thus avoid the necessity of a physician's prescription, and also avoid the exposure consequent on frequent applications for it at the druggists'. In this way, also, they prevent the possibility of any very close calculation as to the number of hasheesh worshipers in the metropolis; but our estimate, from the rough calculation of druggists, is probably very near the correct figure.

A Spurious Nugget of Gold.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A New York correspondent of a Chicago paper tells a singular story about a bogus nugget represented to be of California gold. The owner—whose name is not mentioned—had it weighed and assayed in New York City. The weight was 2,316.75 ounces, troy, and the assay gave it a value of $40,000. A loan of $5,000 or $6,000 was obtained on it to enable its owner to ship it to the Paris Exposition. When it arrived in Paris the owner and his certificate of assay were both missing. The nugget was then sent to the Bank of France, which refused to receive it without knowing its value. A second assay was made, much more thoroughly than the first. By cutting into the body of the supposed nugget with a chisel, it was discovered that under the handsome surface of yellow gold, through which deceptive pieces of white quartz cropped out, was a thin layer of silver; under the silver, one of copper; and beneath all a base lump of lead! The French bankers estimated the value of the gold coating at about $4,000. The last assay at the New York office shows it to have been but $380, the weight after melting having dwindled to 163 ounces, troy, and the average fineness.

The sequel to this story is the most curious part of all. It is told by the editor of the Stockton *Republican*, as follows:

It may not be out of place to record what we know of the nugget above alluded to. In the summer of 1854 or 1855, late one evening, Isaac Elwell, a clerk in the house of Adams & Co., in Stockton, came to the *Republican* office, and stated that Mr. Noyes, the agent, desired to see the writer of this article at the express office. On our arrival, in company with John Crofton, we found Noyes, Fred. Cohen, a clerk in the office, Henry A. Crabb, and two men dressed in miner's garb, surrounding a roll of dirty blankets. After our entrance Cohen commenced unrolling, and soon was presented to view a lump of gold that appeared to be eight or nine inches wide, a foot or more long, and four inches in thickness. All were astonished at the sight, and it was placed on a platform scale that stood in the room, and weighed. Its weight was 162 1-2 pounds. The two men stated that in sinking a shaft, a few miles from Murphy's camp, they had found the nugget, at the close of a hard day's work; and not wishing to create any excitement, they carried it to their cabin, rolled it in their blankets, and took the stage as it passed the next morning, without disclosing to those in the neighborhood their good fortune. The evening we saw the nugget of gold in the express office, half a dozen of pieces were cut from it, in various places, with a chisel, the one presented to Mr. Noyes weighing more than five dollars, all the purest quality of gold. In our presence, Noyes offered the men $40,000 for the lump, which they unhesitatingly refused. The next day the miners had a box made, if we mistake not, by R. S. Ellsworth, in which to take their treasure to the Atlantic States. What became of the wonderful lump of gold after leaving here we know not, but that it was genuine when brought to this city there is no doubt.

THE HISTORY OF A PENNY.

A Fable from the German.

In the mint, where all our pounds, shillings and pence are made, there once were a gold ducat and a penny just coined. There they lay, shining and clean, close together on a table, and the bright rays of the sun danced and sparkled on them.

Then said the sovereign to the penny, "You lump, get away from me! You are only made of common copper, and are not worthy of the sunlight that shines on you. You will soon be lying all black and dirty on the ground, and no one will take the trouble of picking you up. I am made of costly gold. I shall travel about in the world with great lords and princes; I shall do great things, and perhaps some day shine in the Emperor's crown."

In the same room there lay by the fire an old gray cat. When he heard this he licked his paws thoughtfully, turned himself round on the other side, and said "Some things go by the rule of contrary."

And so it proved with the pieces of money. It turned out the very contrary of what the gold ducat expected.

It fell into possession of an old miser, who locked it up in a great chest, where it lay idle and useless with hundreds of others like itself. But when the old miser found that he should not live much longer he buried all his money in the ground, that no one might get it, and there lies the proud ducat to this day, dirty and black, and no one will ever find it.

But the penny travelled far about in the world, and it came to high honor. And this is how it happened:

First, one of the poor boys at the mint received it in his wages. He carried it home, and as his little sister was so delighted with the clean shining penny, he gave it to her.

The child ran out into the garden to show it to her mother, and saw a poor, lame beggar passing by, who begged for a piece of bread.

"I have not got any," said the child.

"Then give me a penny to buy some," said the beggar, and the child gave him her new penny.

The beggar limped off to the baker's. Just as he came to the shop an old friend of his passed by, dressed as a pilgrim, with mantle, staff, and scrip. He gave to some children who were standing round the baker's door pictures of good and holy men, and the children in return put some money into the little box he had in his hand. The beggar asked, "Where are you travelling to?"

The pilgrim answered: "Many hundred miles away to the city of Jerusalem, where the Holy Christ dwelt and died. I wish to offer up my prayers at his grave, and redeem my brother, who is a prisoner in the hands of the Turks; it is for this purpose that I beg for money."

"Then take a mite towards it from me," said the beggar, and he gave his penny to the pilgrim, and would have gone away as hungry as he came had not the baker, who saw all that had passed, given him the loaf which he wished to buy.

And now the pilgrim wandered through many lands, and went in a ship far over the sea to the holy city of Jerusalem. When he arrived here he first offered up his prayers at the sepulchre of the Holy Christ, and then went to the Turkish Sultan who kept his brother a prisoner. He offered the Turk a large sum of money if he would set his brother free. But the Sultan wanted more.

The pilgrim said: "I have nothing more to offer you but this copper penny, which was given to me by a poor hungry beggar, out of compassion. May you also have pity as he had, and this copper penny will secure you a reward."

Then the Sultan took compassion on him, and set his brother free, and he received the penny from the pilgrim.

The Sultan put the copper penny in his pocket, and after a little while forgot all about it. Now it happened that after a time the Emperor of Germany came to Jerusalem to fight against the Sultan. So the Sultan fought bravely at the head of his army, and was never wounded; but one day an arrow was aimed right at his breast; it struck him, indeed, but glanced off from his clothes without wounding him. The Sultan was very much surprised, and when his clothes were examined after the battle, the penny was found in the pocket, and this had caused the arrow to glance off. So the Sultan prized the penny very much, and had it fastened with a golden chain to the hilt of his curved sword. Some time afterward the Sultan was made prisoner by the Emperor, and had to yield up his sword to his conqueror. So the penny came into the possession of the Emperor.

One day when the Emperor was sitting at the table, and was just in the act of raising his goblet to his lips, the Empress said she was anxious to see the curved Turkish sword. So it was brought in, and as the Emperor was showing it to the Empress the penny became unfastened, and fell into the goblet of wine. The Emperor saw it; and before drinking the wine he took out the penny. But when he looked at it he perceived that the penny had turned quite green. This showed everybody that there was poison in the goblet. A wicked servant had mixed the poison, hoping to kill the Emperor. The servant was ordered to execution, but the penny was set in the Emperor's crown.

So this penny made a child happy, gave bread to a beggar, delivered a prisoner, saved a Sultan from being wounded, and preserved the life of an Emperor. It deserved to be set in an Emperor's crown. Perhaps it is there to this day if we could only see the crown.—*Children's Hour*.

Appearances Deceptive.

Speaking of temperance reformers, some one tells a good story at the expense of one of the most ardent of them—a person whose whole heart was in the work to such an extent that he hadn't time to mend his fences or take care of his farm.

A distinguished temperance lecturer was to address the citizens in the town where the reformer lived, and the latter took it upon himself to meet him at the station, and take him home with him to entertain him. The lecturer was talkative, and full of "the cause."

"There, now," said he, as they drove by a handsome farmhouse, "anybody can see at once that a temperance man lives there. Everything indicates it; there's thrift, and industry, and contentment, and no doubt a happy home there. Isn't it so?"

"Yes," was the reply; "Squire ——— is a temperance man, and has a very pleasant home and family."

"I was certain of it," said the lecturer. "But here is a place," he continued, as they came to an old house with a dilapidated fence and a neglected appearance, "that you'd pick out anywhere as the house of a drunkard—see the old hats in the windows and the broken fences and the neglected appearance everything has—you can't make any mistake about such a place—it sticks out all over that it's the home of a sot."

He was about to appeal to his entertainer for the truth of his surmises when that gentleman pulled rein, and turning the team up to the neglected fence remarked, with something of a sigh, "I live here."

The Little Busy Bee.

From the Salem (N. Y.) Press.

On Wednesday morning John Dennison, jr., of this town, went to the residence of Franklin Stevens, in South Salem, to help him hive a large swarm of bees. It appears that the bees had alighted on a limb of a large elm tree, and it became necessary to dislodge them before they could be hived, so Mr. Dennison took off his boots, stockings, coat, vest, and hat, and climbed up into the tree and commenced to shake the limb upon which the bees were, violently. The bees were dislodged by the shaking, and dropped upon Mr. Dennison in a body. Dennison very foolishly commenced to fight the bees with his hands, but this only made them angry without driving them away, and they commenced to sting him upon every part of the body; they crawled up his pants, under his shirt and into his hair, inflicting upon his person hundreds of painful and dangerous wounds. Mr. Dennison, almost crazed by pain, jumped from the tree and rushed to a tub of water, which fortunately stood near, plunged in, and remained there until the bees left. He then ran up street and rushed into Littebrandt's drug store, where he was treated with ammonia and whiskey, which relieved him in a measure. He was then taken to the Salem Hotel, and a physician was called. He was a fearful looking object, his body being almost completely covered with blotches, and he has since then been almost crazy with pain. It was thought at first that he would not recover, but we are informed that he is now considered out of danger.

Chicago Clergymen.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," is an old adage newly exemplified in the recent conduct of the Chicago clergymen. Although the calamity that deprived them of their city happened so short a time ago, they are up and doing for others. The spirit they evince in the last enterprise is a rebuke to the people of many other cities. Here are clergymen deprived of resources themselves, ministering to flocks hardly less poor than their neighbors, yet finding it in their hearts to sign an address to the Protestant people of Chicago, detailing an account of the sufferings of the people of Persia by famine, and calling upon all charitable persons to contribute to their relief. There will be no question about the action of the people; they will respond with a generosity that can only be comprehended by those who have suffered as they have done, and who know how divine a thing it is to thus suffer and be strong. Tried and true as these Chicago clergymen are, the masses of the people there will be found to be none the less so; and to the example set them by the country at large at the time of the fire is due the admirable conduct they exhibit in this instance. Thus one generous act begets another, and the result of one kindly deed is felt in the opposite ends of the world. And the spectacle of Chicago, just emerging from its baptism of fire, reaching out its hand to succor the starving people of Persia, is so creditable to our common humanity, that much of the mortification we might otherwise feel, is forgotten in our admiration. The prosperity we are enjoying at home has made us unmindful of others; but Chicago is sympathetic, and from its recent trial is not so far recovered that it does not suffer with those who suffer, and extend the aid so greatly needed. And the cities which, in their munificent generosity, taught Chicago this lesson it is now practising, can afford to become its followers in this instance; and the clergymen of the country, who have done so much for the pastors of the burned city, will gladly walk in the footsteps of those purified through pain, and become the aids and co-workers in this most noble effort to relieve the starving Persians.

Runaway of a $30,000 Team.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 28.

A terrible accident occurred last evening at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Morgan streets. About 9 o'clock, as Mr. and Mrs. France, late of New York, were driving out with the very valuable blooded horses known as the "New York team," and in their elegant carriage, some of the harness became disarranged; Mr. France getting out to arrange it, the team dashed suddenly away. The lady exhibited great courage and presence of mind—by her voice endeavored to restrain the terrified horses—but in vain. They dashed violently down Thirty-fifth street, and, wheeling around the lamp-post at the corner of Morgan, careened in a circle about an open lot that is there, and as they came again on Morgan cast the poor lady in the road, and dashed away madly down Morgan to the east. A number of persons soon rushed to her assistance, and her husband coming up also to her aid, she was immediately conveyed into the residence of Mr. Mason. A physician was sent for, and as our informant left she had regained her consciousness. It is hoped she is not fatally injured, although she must suffer greatly before she can recover. Strange to say, the horses and carriage, after a lapse of some twenty minutes, again came dashing back, with the near hind wheel off the vehicle, and went rushing like a storm toward the west. They were finally captured, but in what condition is not known. The accident created considerable excitement, as the team had attracted a good deal of attention on the road. Both of the horses were blooded blacks, finely matched, and fleet as the wind. It was considered by many horse-fanciers that there was not a better road team in the country,—certainly not in the West,—and their value was estimated at $30,000. They are reported to have made their mile in 2:24.

The Indians and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

From the St. Paul Press, June 28.

Major Kemble, formerly a Paymaster in the United States army, stationed ten years ago at St. Paul, is a Secretary of the committee which represents the Episcopal Church. This gentleman has just arrived in St. Paul, from an official visit to the various Indian agencies on the Missouri River, as far up as Fort Sully. As one result of his visit, he brings the highly important information that the reported hostility of the Setons to the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad has no foundation, or at least no other foundation than this: The Indian title to the country north of the forty-sixth parallel has not been extinguished, and they naturally object to the construction of a railroad through their lands till the usual arrangements have been made to compensate them for the right of way, and for the territory taken from them. This is all. They entertain no hostility to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will not oppose the construction, except to the extent above indicated. Mayor Kemble found no ground for the reported indications of hostile disposition among the Indians west of the Missouri. On the contrary, the bands usually regarded as hostile gave every evidence of an unusually pacific disposition, and a determination to outlaw from their bands, and to surrender to justice, any Indians found guilty of depredations on the property or persons of the whites. This was notably the case at Fort Sully.

The news will be very gratifying to the friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who have had some apprehensions lest the work might be delayed by a menacing attitude on the part of the Setins.

Stealing a Woman's Arm to Secure a Diamond Ring.

From the New York Herald.

As already stated, among the victims of the recent railroad smash-up at Metuchen, New Jersey, was a Danish couple named Potassen, but two months married, Mr. Potassen being the son of a Danish nobleman. They were on their bridal tour, and were *en route* to San Francisco, where Potassen's brother is Danish Consul. When the terrible crash came all was darkness and confusion for a few moments; but the gentleman soon recovered consciousness, and his first thought was of his bride. An immediate search was made for the lady, who was at last found beneath a heap of debris, senseless, and covered with blood. Upon raising her up her husband was horrified to find that one of her arms had been completely torn off. The unfortunate lady was removed to shelter, and the husband began the sickening task of seeking his wife's missing arm. He proclaimed that upon one of the fingers was the diamond wedding ring, a jewel worth many hundred dollars, and instantly a general search was begun. Among the prowlers about the wreck was a train hand, who was observed to secrete something under his coat and walk away. He was soon overhauled, and on perceiving that he had been detected he threw down his burden, which proved to be the lost arm. It was picked up by the nobleman, who removed the ring and caused the arm to be taken care of. The lady was brought to St. Barnabas' Hospital in Newark, where she now lies in a fair way of recovery.

London Dog Show.

Side by side with the London feline exhibitions, indulged to cater to the whimsies of the feminine portion of the aristocracy, has come the somewhat more dignified and certainly more agreeable entertainment of an English dog show. It was essentially the sporting men's day, but the family dogs and the lap-dogs had a place and an admission to the lists of prizes to be awarded, as well as those who were strictly companions of horses and their masters, or beaters up of park game. There were a thousand and thirty-five entries, and they comprised bloodhounds, deerhounds, grayhounds, mastiffs, yard-dogs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, pointers, setters, spaniels, otter-hounds, harriers, beagles, fox-terriers, sheep dogs, Dalmatians, bull-dogs, terriers of all sorts, Dandie Dinmonts, pugs, Maltese, Blenheim, and King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, and sporting and other puppies. All these were divided into ninety-five classes, whose judges took the entire day, with a great deal of hard work and the exercise of much technical skill, before the successful canines were announced, and many a curly-coated and wave-coated retriever, and winsome King Charles, or graceful hound, went home with a badge of distinction that, on coming to the entertainment, supposed he was merely an ordinary dog.

The Census of Germany.

The Berlin *Borzen Zeitung* gives the following as the results of the census of 1st December last in the various States of Germany:

	Population.		Population.
Prussia, with Lauenberg	24,693,966	Saxe-Altenburg	142,122
Bavaria	4,861,402	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	75,523
Saxony	2,556,244	Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	67,191
Wurtemberg	1,818,484	Waldeck & Pyrmont	56,218
Baden	1,461,428	Reuss (elder branch)	45,094
Hesse	852,343	Reuss (younger)	89,032
Mecklenborg-Schwerin	557,897	Schaumburg Lippe	32,051
Mecklenborg-Strelitz	96,982	Lippe-Detmold	111,153
Oldenburg	314,995	Lubeck	52,158
Saxe Weimar Eisenach	286,183	Bremen	122,565
Brunswick	311,715	Hamburg	338,974
Anhalt	203,354	Elsass-Lothringen	1,597,219
Saxe-Meiningen	187,884		
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	174,339		
Total			41,085,616

The same journal adds that the proportion of males and females in the above population was as follows: Males, 20,145,713; females, 20,898,060; showing an excess of 752,347 females.

Railroad Tickets Good Either Way.

In the Superior Court, in Boston, recently, a case of interest to the travelling public was decided. In 1868, Mr. J. A. Coleman, of Boston, attempted to ride from New York to New Haven, on a coupon ticket, which was rejected by the conductor on the ground that, although it was good from New Haven to New York, it did not pass the holder in the opposite direction. Mr. Coleman insisted that the company was compelled to receive the ticket, as it represented money paid for a passage between those points, and he was put off the train by force, receiving such injury as to affect his health. He sued the New York & New Haven Railroad Company and recovered. The railroad obtained a new trial, and were beaten again. On exception to the ruling of the Judge the defendants obtained a third trial, which terminated in a verdict for Mr. Coleman for $3,200.

CHINESE FIGHT IN VIRGINIA CITY.

"Unpleasantness" Between the See Yup and the Yung Wee—Two Men Killed.

From the Territorial Enterprise, June 19.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was observed to be a grand commotion in Chinatown. Their street was black with men, and the sound of excited voices reached up to C street. All the policemen and constables in town were soon on the ground, but not being acquainted with the language which was being spoken, they did not know what was going on or who to arrest. When they saw a pistol drawn they arrested the man who held it; but before they could move their prisoner from the ground other men were flourishing pistols, and they were obliged to "go for" them. The air was soon full of rocks and billets of wood, and the police found themselves in a tight place. All had their pistols out and cocked, but they were unable to see who were their assailants, though rocks were whizzing past their heads every second.

The first shot was fired during this wild excitement, and some say it was aimed at Constable Comstock, though the Chinese say he was not fired upon. At any rate, this shot took effect in the left side of the abdomen of Ah Sun. A rush was made for the "shootist," one Ah Chung, a tall man, wearing a long silk jacket, who was seen to throw away his six-shooter and stampede. Several men were arrested, but whether the genuine Ah Chung was found is still a matter of doubt. About the time that the excitement in regard to the first shooting was at its height, the second shooting took place. The officers being fully engaged in other directions saw but little of this affray; but the Chinese say that there were at least ten men striking and shooting at one, named Ah Sam, who seems to be fatally injured. His head is frightfully cut, as though from a six-shooter, and he is shot in the back, in the shoulder and in the left thigh. The wound in the left thigh looks as though it might have been made by a shot from his own pistol, as it is but about half an inch in depth and about eight inches in length. The wounds in his back and shoulder are very serious ones, and that in the back, which ranged through in the abdomen, will probably prove mortal.

A great crowd was attracted to Chinatown by the noise of the battle, and at one time there must have been in the Celestial quarter and along Union street over a thousand persons. Even after the fight had been over for an hour or more, the sight-seers continued to flock down Union street and into Chinatown, where they dispersed in search of the wounded, the Celestials sending them everywhere except where they were to be found.

The cause of the war seems to have been that about two days since the Yung Wo Company bought of ex-Chief of Police Downey a piece of ground, upon which they proposed to erect a temple. Feeling well over their purchase and prospects, they, night before last, had a grand supper. During the time they were at supper the house was stoned, some of the rocks coming inside of the house. This was doubtless the work of the See Yup men, and the fight yesterday grew out of the affair of the stoning the previous night. The feeling between the two companies is exceedingly bitter, and there will probably be more men killed before the affair calms down.

How a Young Man's Objections to His Mother's Marriage were Overcome.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Some time ago a widow named Mrs. Catherine Watkins, living on Franklin street, fell in love with a sailor named Hughes, or he did with her, and the result of it was that they have been talking about getting married for a month past. Two things hindered—the widow's son, a young man of 19, named John B., swore he would shoot both mother and sailor if they attempted to marry. Hughes has not been able to leave his vessel long enough to have the ceremony performed. It was last week agreed upon between him and the widow that yesterday forenoon should be the date of the cermony, John B. to the contrary notwithstanding. It was believed that the young man would raise something of a fuss, but that he would not proceed to extremities. The time of the ceremony was kept a secret from him, and yesterday morning he went off to his work. About 10 o'clock Hughes and a minister sailed into the widow's house, followed by a small crowd of the sailor's friends. The widow was all ready, looking as bright as a rose, and things would have moved off nicely but for the sudden appearance of John B. Some one had carried the news to him, and he came home on the run. He had a revolver upstairs, and he entered the house to get it, shouting that "he would shoot every cursed one of them, preacher and all." Perhaps he would have done so, only two of the sailors seized hold of him, hauled him out into the yard, and then sat down on him. "Go ahead, old boy!" shouted one of the Jack Tars to the clergyman. The clergyman went ahead, and in two or three minutes Mrs. Watkins was Mrs. Hughes. While the ceremony was being performed one of the sailors sat on John B.'s stomach, and another held his legs. He shouted and yelled, but he could not get up.

A Lady on Fire in a Car.

From the Baltimore American, June 24.

Last evening about half-past 7 o'clock a terrible and singular case of burning occurred in Druid Hill Park, which it is thought will result in the death of a young lady. From the facts that were brought into the city it appears that at the above named hour the cars attached to the dummy engine were crowded with people, and when a short distance from Council Grove Station, the starting point in the Park for persons returning to the city, a young lady named Christiana Thorpe was discovered to be on fire. The greatest consternation ensued, and the passengers, frenzied with fear and excitement, leaped from the cars and leaving the young lady to her fate. Her clothing was of very light fabrics, and the flames gaining ventilation she was soon enveloped in a blaze. Captain Cassell being attracted by the screams of the young lady hastened to her assistance, and by enveloping her in his coat succeeded in quenching the flames. He then had her removed to his house, at the entrance of the Park, and summoned Dr. Greentree to her assistance, who pronounced the burns severe if not fatal. After her injuries had been dressed she was placed in a wagon and conveyed to the residence of her brother-in-law, J. A. Reid, No. 76 Eutaw street, by Captain Cassell and Officer Tipton. How she came to catch fire no one appears to know, but the general supposition is that her clothing caught fire from sparks from the engine.

Pouring Molten Iron Over a Man.

Albany has the last horror. The *Express* tells the story: "Yesterday afternoon two workmen employed in Ransom's foundry, named Thomas Sheehey and Nicholas Shilfard, had an altercation while the work of casting was going on, which had a fearful result. Sheehey, accidentally or otherwise, dropped from his ladle a little hot iron on Shilfard's foot and burned it. Shilfard ran to a tub of water and plunged his foot into it, and somewhat eased the pain. He then returned, and taking a position in the passage-way between the molds, as Sheehey came along with a ladle full of molten iron, knocked Sheehey down. According to allegations which Sheehey makes, Shilfard, after knocking him down, picked up the ladle containing molted iron and poured its contents on Sheehey's body from his chin down, and then struck him with the ladle. Sheehey was rendered frantic by the terrible agony which he experienced, and ran to the door, where he was seized and his burning garments torn from him by other persons present. The whole fore part of his body was burned in a terrible manner, so that the flesh peeled off. He was taken to his home, 239 Green street, and Dr. Mosher called to attend him. His recovery is doubtful. Shilfard was arrested by officers Sweeney and Miller last evening."

Buffenbarger Redivivus.

From the Columbus (O.) Dispatch, June 28.

The famous London sensation, in which old "man Peter Buffenbarger—dead, and buried—Richard Colburn and wife, and numerous relatives of the dead cattle dealer of Madison County, constituted important features last summer and fall, is again coming to the surface in another effort to wrest from Angelina Colburn, *nee* Buffenbarger, the property of her first husband. We are informed by one of the prominent relatives of Peter Buffenbarger—dead and gone—that positive information has been received from "Uncle" Elijah Buffenbarger, a brother of the deceased, who for thirty-five years has been living in Brazil, and has accumulated great wealth, that he will arrive here the latter part of August or the 1st of September, and will at once institute proceedings against Richard Colburn and his wife Angelina, for the murder of his brother Peter. Of course, Elijah's motives are governed by representations made to him by his relatives, and when he arrives at the scene of his dead brother's battle in life he may not proceed to carry out his present declared purposes.

Three Bad Priests.

From the Catholic Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 25, 1872.

With great regret we have to announce to the Catholics of this city that there are three fallen priests hanging about this place and the diocese, one of them for years begging for money to return to an English mission, which doubtless discarded him, and of the others, one has been here on sufferance and trial, while the last is young and inveterate in the bad habit of intemperance. We beg these unhappy men to leave a place they have scandalized, and implore our Catholic friends to give them no money, but to request them to go away, and to pray for their conversion.

J. B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

—The Baptists of Vermont have decided to locate their new university at Saxton's River, a village in the town of Rockingham, a few miles from Bellows Falls. The town people raised $36,000 among themselves, and a resident of Massachusetts, who feels a deep interest in the place, added $20,000 to the amount, to be given to the enterprise on condition of the college being located there, thus outbidding all other towns.